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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

LORDS BEACONSFIELD and Salisbury received a right royal reception on return from Berlin. We give the following account of it from the London letter of the *Englishman*:

The ovation began as soon as the Premier and Lord Salisbury—they travelled together—touched again the soil of England. Dover put on its gold dress, and the day was everywhere sunny and beautiful. The Dover Constitutional Association was first in the field with an address, and after it came that of the inevitable Mayor and Corporation. Of the few words of thanks with which the Premier replied to the address, the following are just worth quoting: "We have brought a peace, and we trust we have brought a peace with honor, and I trust that, that will soon be followed by the prosperity of the country." In his reply to the Municipal address, Lord Beaconsfield threw in the reminder. "It should have been addressed equally to my colleague in those labours, Lord Salisbury. You probably were not aware that we were travelling together. The country is equally indebted to him as to myself for any satisfactory results that may have been attained." Little girls strewed flowers upon their path, and bands played appropriate airs as the two statesmen took their way to the station.

It was about 5 when the train steamed its way into Charing Cross station, where the first persons to welcome the Earl and Marquis were the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs arrayed in all their paraphernalia. The station was bright with flowers and flags, and the reserved seats were filled with the *creme de la creme* Conservative aristocracy, male and female. Lady Burdett Coutts was among the first to greet the Premier and soon after her came the venerable Sir Moses Montefiore, ætat 95, to pay his respects to the triumphant representative and champion of the children of Israel. The Marchioness of Abergavenny, whose husband, a descendant of Warwick, the King-maker, owes his Marquisate to the Premier, had brought her open carriage for the occasion. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, with Lady Abergavenny and Lady Northcote, were its occupants, as it drove to Downing Street amid showers of bouquets, and through such dense and jubilant mass of humanity as had not been beheld in London since the Prince of Wales's return from India. Downing Street reached, Lord Beaconsfield struggled into his official residence and Lord Salisbury into that of Sir Stafford Northcote, next door. On the threshold of the Premier's residence was General Ponsonby with a bouquet of rare flowers sent by the Queen to her Prime Minister. The police who tried to keep the street for a crowd of M. Ps. and the like were soon swept away by the surging and miscellaneous multitude, and there was nothing for it but that Lord Beaconsfield should appear at a window and address his delighted fellow subjects. There was an outburst of cheers for "the Duke"—here and there for "the Duke of Cyprus,"—the masses having made up their minds that their favourite is to be elevated to the highest grade of the peerage. In the Premier's brief speech the following was the most significant sentence; "Lord Salisbury and myself have brought you back peace but a peace, I hope with honour, which may satisfy our Sovereign and tend to the welfare of the country." Lord Salisbury had then in his turn to appear at a window next door, whence amid great cheering, and with the singing of Rule Britannia interpolated, he made two little single sentence speeches. One of these was, "I thank you heartily and I gather from this great assemblage that you will always support a Government which supports the honour of England." The other was, "you may depend upon it the Government will never forget the encouragement you have given them to persevere in a policy which is befitting to England." By slow degrees the street emptied and Cabinet Ministers could make their way to pay their respects to their Chief. There has been nothing like the scene of Tuesday last for many a long year that is to say, with personages who were not royal for its heroes.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE states on good authority that General Warre succeeds Sir Charles Staveley as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. He served in India from 1857 to 1861.

WHILE THE DAMAGE done to the bridge of boats over the river Ravee by the flood of the 4th instant, reported a few days ago, was being repaired, another extraordinary flood, higher than its predecessor came down the river sweeping away a third boat in spite of the utmost exertions of the crew. Great efforts are being made to repair the bridge.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the distress prevalent among the poorer classes in the southern districts of the Punjab and also in the native states bordering on that direction, is such as to call for State notice and relief. The recent rainfall may, to a certain extent, ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes, but it can bring no relief, even in a prospective sense, to the masses representing the village artizans and menials. Taccavi advances will help the agricultural classes to purchase seed; but where the mortality among the plough and well cattle has been great, it is simply impossible to replace these by local purchases. That the mortality *has* been very great is evidenced by the simple fact that one European firm alone has purchased two hundred thousand hides at Delhi for exportation.

THE DISTRESS throughout Kashmir is said to be something very terrible, and vigorous efforts are being made towards its mitigation. Orders are about to be issued to close the Bhimber Pass, the one pass still open for tourists to Kashmir. Authority is also to be given to the Resident to require such few travellers as may have found their way there to return to British territory.

MR. STANLEY, the great traveller, has made a wonderful conversion to Christianity. He has brought Mtesa, the emperor of Uganda in Africa, into the flock of Christ. Mtesa was described by Speke as a vain, peevish youth, and a murderous despot. Stanley found him sedate, composed, "mild-eyed," intelligent in his remarks, and governing his large empire in an enlightened manner. All this was due to the influence of a Muslim, Muley-bin-Salim, who had taught the doctrines of Islam, and had wrought a startling change. Stanley at once set to work to destroy Mtesa's faith in Islam, and teach him the doctrines of Christianity. In this he was greatly assisted by a Colonel Linant de Bellefonds, a member of the Gordon Pasha expedition. Before Stanley left, the Emperor had promised to build a church, to propagate Christian sentiments amongst his people, and to live a Christian himself till he died.

THE RESOLUTION of Government on the Oudh Civil Report pays special attention to the unreasonable amount of costs to litigants in petty suits. The percentage of costs to the value of the sum at stake in suits for claims not exceeding Rs 5 is shown by a table to range from 22 per cent in Bara Banki to the extravagant amount of 72 per cent in reference to the cases heard before the Civil Judge of Lucknow. The Lieutenant-Governor dwells on the importance of "checking touting, and speculative brief-holding by impecunious and litigation-fomenting vakils and law agents."

TUESDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

THE MINER who accompanied Mr. Brough Smythe to report on the gold producing capabilities of the Neilgherry districts, has cursorily examined the neighbourhood of Nunjanad. It is his opinion that the quartz lying broadcast in this locality contains gold in paying quantities. A detailed examination will be made after the return of the exploring party from the Wynaad.

THE PRACTICAL effect of the new Assimilation of Powers (N. W. P. and Oudh.) Bill will be to render the powers of the Chief Commissioner as regards the Courts in Oudh as nearly as possible similar to those of the Lieutenant-Governor as regards the Courts in the North-Western Provinces. For instance, the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Civil Judge of Lucknow and Assistant Commissioners will henceforward be appointed by the Chief Commissioner instead of, as hitherto, by the Governor General in Council. The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh will continue to be appointed by the Government of India.

AS ONE result of the late conference at Darjeeling, between the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, a proposition has been sent up to the Government of India for improved communications in the province first named. A railway is recommended from Rungpore to Teesta and Dhubree, and a biweekly despatch steamer from Dhubree to Dibrugurh. Bengal offers help in guaranteeing interest if India will find the capital. The matter is now before the Financial Department.

MORAL RESULTS OF THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH IN IRELAND. The following remarks were made in a sermon by the Rev. John Griffith, Rector of Merthyr, after a recent visit to Ireland:

"Old churches had been restored; handsome new ones had sprung up. The congregations, too, seemed to be better; and in the interest taken in Church matters there was no comparison. Even Roman Catholics admitted this. Before the Disestablishment no one but the parson seemed to care about the Church twenty years ago. You could not meet a Churchman now anywhere without his showing you that he felt great interest and pride in his church; to say nothing of the hope of better things which he honestly believed there was in store for her in the future. With this new state of things there is another great improvement, the old animosity between priest and parson is rapidly passing away. . . . . What has brought about this change—this vigour, this life—where everything was so dead before? Little as you may be inclined to admit it, it is impossible for a moment to doubt that it is Disestablishment."

Why not then extend the principle to other parts of the British dominions?

THE COUNCIL of the institution of Civil Engineers have awarded a Watt Medal and a Selford Premium to Mr. Bradford Leslie, M. Inst. C. E., for his paper on the Hooghly Floating Bridge.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* telegraphs General Kauffman's plan for a campaign in Central Asia, which in the belief of the Paris *Temps* is the Russian reply to the Cyprus Treaty. The main body of troops according to the *Times'* correspondent, was to be concentrated at Samarkand, and march to Jam, a place on the Bokhara frontier, there awaiting further orders. The left wing starting from Marghilon in Kokand would cross the Little Alai range, lately reconnoitred so thoroughly, and then pass down the Kizilsu and Surk-ab valleys through Karatigin till the Oxus was reached. The right wing starting from Petro Alexandrovsk is supposed to ascend the Oxus as far as Chargui; whence, says the correspondent, a direct road leads to Bokhara,—nothing said about Merv, Herat or Balkh. The three movements, our authority goes on to say, "aim evidently at the capital of Bokhara," which is re-assuring. The main body of the Russian expedition is said to be only 12 battalions strong, supported by Cossacks and artillery; the wings much smaller. On the 3rd of June last the Tashkend municipality voted money for transport arrangements. Before that, on the 29th of May an order of the day announcing the despatch of an expedition was written out; and afterwards published in the *Turkestan Gazette*. On the 11th of June, after a military review, the artillery and Engineers left Tashkend; the infantry began to march two days later and on the 28th of June the head-quarters started. It is the opinion of the *Temps* that "the Russians are now on the march, not as originally intended to invade India, but to occupy a region which will bring them near to it,—Bokhara and the upper basin of the Oxus."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION has been aroused in Bombay by the publication of the list showing the assessment of the traders of the city in respect of the License Tax. There are said to be many inconsistencies in the list. For instance, small shop-keepers, recently started in business, are taxed higher than prosperous merchants. Let us see how the work has been done in Calcutta.

A TREATY is about to be concluded between British Government and the French Republic for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals.

THERE IS BETTER news from some of the famine districts in China. Copious rains have fallen in Chihli and most districts of Shanting and Shansi; and it is hoped that in those parts where seed has been sown a plentiful harvest will be reaped.

MR. MARVIN, whose name is immortalised in connection with the Anglo-Russian agreement and the *Globe* newspaper, has been discharged. He had purloined nothing from the Foreign Office, not even a sheet of paper. He had been guilty of violating confidence in giving to the *Globe* what he ought to have kept to himself.

THE CESSION of Cyprus to Great Britain was proclaimed on July 12 by the representative of the Sultan, and Mr. Baring immediately afterwards took possession of the island in the name of the Queen. The proclamation, it is stated, was well received by the inhabitants. At Constantinople also the announcement of the Convention is said to have given satisfaction. In France the irritation on the subject appears to be subsiding. In the Italian Senate questions were put to the Ministers respecting the congress. The Government replied that judgement ought not to be passed until it was known what the Congress had done.

CHICAGO boasts of a blind doctor, who seems to be a wonderful creature. His sense of touch is so acute

that he can pick out from his book-case a particular volume he wants before his reader can find it for him. He has made a thorough study of anatomy by means of his fingers, and can dissect nerves with the utmost precision. His sense of hearing is so acute that he can detect sounds within a man's chest which nobody else can hear. On the strength of this facility he has determined to become a specialist, and devote himself to lung and throat diseases. In fact, he seems to equal the slightless Parliamentary champion of India, who can ride, stake, fish, and swim. Professor Fawcett accomplishes the last feat in the following manner: while he is in deep water he gets a friend to say a few words occasionally from the shore, and the sound of the voice is quite sufficient to tell him in which direction he ought to swim.

THE Hon'ble Rao Sahib Wishwanth Narayen Mundlik, C. S. I., having completed his period of two years for the *third* time in the Bombay Legislative Council, goes out, and it is said that Mr. Rughoonath Narunjee Khote succeeds him. Mr. Mandlik shewed much intelligence and independence in the Council. If Mr. Khote succeeds him, he will be a worthy successor of a worthy man.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS makes the following remarks on the Vernacular Press Act:

It is not at all clear from the evidence brought forward by the Viceroy and his Council that the Vernacular Press is in any degree so dangerous as it is assumed to be. It is one of the great difficulties of our Government in India that it is almost powerless to discover the currents of native opinion. There being no indigenous institutions which give effective expression to native opinion, the most experienced officials are often in the dark as to what is going on around them, and a great convulsion such as the Mutiny comes upon them as a surprise. The newly-created Vernacular Press with all its faults had begun to serve as a political barometer the newspapers springing up in the large towns in Bengal, Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab enabled our Government to form some idea of the state of public feeling. But when they are muzzled, they will cease to serve this purpose. The disease will not be expelled from the body politic; only the symptoms, the knowledge of which is a condition requisite to a cure, will be concealed. It is impossible not to be struck by the absence of robustness in the reasons of the Viceroy for the extraordinary measure which his Council passed. No proof is given that the Criminal Law as it actually stands, or as it might be easily modified in accordance with ordinary principles of justice would be insufficient. If it be true as is alleged, that the Vernacular Press have extorted money by intimidation from the feudatories of England and the native servants of the Government, cannot prosecutions be set on foot? If downright treason is preached by the native journals, why have not they been prosecuted, as the law officers of the Crown have urged? It is surely too soon to ask for extraordinary powers and to be released practically from rule or law until it has been demonstrated that the Penal Code as it exists, or as slightly amended, will be powerless. As to the excitement and scandal connected with a Press prosecution, would the gazetting of a warning and the seizure and forfeiture of a newspaper and plant, or the escheating of the publisher's bond, excite less? It will be observed that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot states that the measure is intended for purposes of prevention and the Viceroy has frequently insisted that it is "preventive rather than punitive." This is playing with words. It is quite ridiculous to speak of a measure as not punitive which enables the local government to inflict a very heavy punishment without offering any proof of guilt or hearing any explanation or defence. It is nonsense to hint at the leniency of a measure the peculiarity of which is according to its framers, that it gets rid of the principle of the ordinary law, which "confines itself to imposing penalties for offences already committed.

It is too often the fault of the mere man of letters to exaggerate the effect of rhetorical writing. He naturally rates too highly the power of denunciation, and we are afraid that Lord Lytton has exemplified this tendency by his support of this impolitic and gratuitous measure, which recalls the worst traditions of the French Empire and the most high-handed acts of the friends of "moral order" in France.

THURSDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

FROM A NEWSLETTER from Kabul we learn the arrival there of a Russian mission of three European Officers accompanied by an escort of Cossacks and Uzbegs. The head of the mission is believed to be General Abramoff the Russian Governor General of Samarcand. The mission reached Cabul on the 22nd July, and was received by the Amir in Durbar, when the Chief of the Mission delivered two letters to the Amir, one from the Czar and one from the Governor General of Turkestan. On the 2nd August a grand review was held in their honour, to which troops and representatives had been summoned from all parts of Afghanistan, and after the review, the Amir gave the envoy written replies to the Russian letter, which were immediately sent off by special messenger to Tashkend. Neither the contents of the letters, which have passed nor the Russian proposals have been made public, though there are plenty of wild rumours about them, and the Russians are popularly believed to desire some establishments in the North West of Afghanistan, openly they talk of opening trade between Russia and Afghanistan, praise the Cabul manufactures, which they say might be improved by the admission of Europeans into the country, and express a desire to visit Herat and the western frontier.

WE ARE INFORMED that a special mission under charge of General Sir Neville Chamberlain G. C. B. G. C. S. I. is about to proceed to Kabul. The mission will comprise Major Cavagnari C. S. I. Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, Major St. John R. E., Captain Hammick, Military Secretary to Sir Neville Chamberlain and a Medical officer, and will be escorted by detachments of the guides cavalry and eleventh Bengal Lancers. The mission will probably leave Peshawar early in September. This Mission is evidently intended to match the Russia Mission.

A ROWALPINDEE correspondent informs us that the Bengalli residents of Rawalpindi have at a meeting resolved to open a Kali-bari (a Temple of the goddess Kali) which will serve both as a sanctuary and rest-house for sojourners. They have already subscribed Rs. 1,000 and appointed a managing committee.

A CORRESPONDENT now at Benares writes to say that there is a large gathering of pilgrims at Benares owing to the *Churamoni yoga*, which occurs on the day of the moon-eclipse. The Maharaja of Gwalior and a princess distribute large sums among the poor every morning.

A TELEGRAM from Jacobabad dated the 12th instant reports that the Indus flood yesterday passed through Nurwah at several points between Jacobabad and Sirki. Part of Jacobabad Taluk is under water. Town surrounded, much damage done to crops and canals by this and floods from the Mula Bolan Lahri and Shapur rivers which came down repeatedly in flood Kushmore bund hopelessly breached. Cantonment and town not in danger. A further report dated the 13th states Kushmore bund threatened five breaches 46th mile caused by hill floods all closed. Heavy floods passing Massuwala openings in bund. Weather at Jacobabad now clear and settled.

THE MADRASAH LITERARY BUDGET contains a brief memoir of the late lamented Moulvi Raisuddeen Ahmed. We glean the following facts from it:

"Moulvi Rais Uddin was a native of Bogra, in Bengal. He was educated in the Zillah school, and subsequently in the Presidency College. In 1874, he proceeded to England, to prosecute his studies there. He entered the Middle Temple and in 1877 was called to the bar. Whilst in England he made himself a general favorite by the amiability of his disposition He had the honor of being presented at the Levee of the Empress, before his departure for India. He agitated the Eastern question, and was chiefly instrumental in evoking sympathy and support for the Turks during the late war. He came to India in the October 1877, and was admitted to the Calcutta bar in January 1878.

The premature death of this very promising young man is a great loss to the Mahomedan community.

THE SAME PERIODICAL announces that it proposes to publish a life of the late Mr. Blochmann and invites co-operation from his friends.

FRIDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

ROYALTY, it is said, has given offence to the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland. A report has been adopted at a meeting at Edinburgh of the society protesting against alleged desecration of the Sabbath by the Queen and Prince of Wales, in the one case by going to an island in Loch Maree, and in the other by a visit to Mr. Dew's famous stable at Clydesdales near Hamilton. The Report congratulated the Alliance on the fact that the boatman who usually ply on Loch Maree had refused to convey the Royal party, and that the hotel keeper there had been obliged to employ his own servants. The Alliance rejoiced to find that the innkeeper at the Achnasheen refused to let his horses to be used on the Lords day for conveying letters to the Royal household whilst visiting Loch Maree. Grief was also expressed that the Royal family should so frequently manifest disregard for the sacred day of Rest which must inevitably encourage others to do so. May we venture to ask whether this sabbatical frenzy is not superstition?

A CONTEMPORARY thus gives the ages of the reigning sovereigns of Europe: The German Emperor aged 81 heads the list, next comes the Pope 68, and after his Holiness there follow the king of Holand 61, the King of Denmark 60, the Czar 60, Queen Victoria 59, the King of Wurtemburg 55, the King of Saxony 50, the King of Sweden 49, the Emperor of Austria 47, the King of the Belgians 43, the King of Portugal 39, the Sultan of Turkey 35, the King of Italy 34, the King of Bavaria 32, the King of the Greeks 32, and the King of Spain 21.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that there was a gathering of Urdu poets at the house of Kumar Sukhraj Bahadur, one of the Raesses of Bankipore. Our contemporary writes:

Not only the poets of Patna and its nighbourhood but poets from Delhi and Lukhnow which are considered the seats of Urdoo learning and poetry, were invited on the occasion. They recited their verses some of which were very striking and beautiful. We are glad to learn that there were some female poets present on the occasion.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, it is stated, proposes to carry out the Bengal idea of subordinating the educational inspectors to the District Collectors. The *Indu-Prokash* says: "A better and more summary way of impeding the cause of education in this country could not have been devised, and our Collectors, whom life in the District makes only imperious Nabobs, will appreciate the honor which, we learn from the *Times of India*, Sir Richard Temple contemplates doing them by placing the Educational Inspectors under their supervision!" In Bengal the Government is gradually receding from the plan of Sir George Campbell.

AT A DURBAR held at the family residence of Maharani Surnomoye of Cossimbazar yester-afternoon, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division presented her with the insignia of the Order of the Crown of India. The Europeans of the station were entertained with a ball in the Berhampore Cantonments and there were illuminations, fire-works, and alms-giving in honor of the auspicious occasion.

COLONEL STANTON and Mr. Prestage have left Darjeeling for Simla to see the Viceroy on the subject of the steam tramway, and as Sir Ashley Eden is strongly in favor of the scheme, there is little doubt that the tramway will be ultimately an accomplished fact.

THERE WERE eight journalists present at the Paris Exhibition. The place assigned to them is a "pink pavilion," where they can not only meet and interchange ideas, but can pursue their laborious occupation in small secluded cabinets which, in order that the writers may never be quite out of the world they adorn and instruct, are still part of the main room. Every luxury has been lavishly provided for them by different exhibitors who have eagerly vied for the honour of furnishing them gratis with furniture, food, and wine. The best of all possible advertisements is to gratify eight hundred journalists!

SATURDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT from Barahanagore in the northern suburbs of Calcutta writes to say that though the place is only an hour's journey from Calcutta the inhabitants there receive their letters and papers after two days, and this delay arises from the new arrangement by which the Calcutta Mail for Barahanagore reaches the place *via* Dum Dum. We have said all that we had to say on the working of the Post Office, but the postal authorities are irresponsible, and the Government does not seem to exercise any control over them.

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Government of India and in consideration of the exceptional services rendered by him, and the esteem in which he is held by the Government, the invalid pension of Rs. 5,000 a year to which Mr. George Kellner is entitled has been increased by the Secretary of State to Rs. 6,000 a year. Mr. Kellner has also received, in addition to the above pension, a special donation of £3,000.

IT WAS reported at St. Petersburg last month that General Louis Melikoff chief of the Staff of the Army under the Grand Duke Michael was shortly to succeed General Kauffman as Governor General of Turkestan.

INTELLIGENCE received from Aden shows that the Esa tribe have been plundering caravans and Rafilas to such an extent as to close the traffic between Zeylah and Hurar. The Governor of Zeylah sent his son to enquire the reason—the Esa tribe replied that before the occupation of the country by the Egyptians, they used to be honored etc, but that now no honor is accorded to them and that the Egyptian Government oppresses them. A disturbance is reported to have arisen between the Egyptians and Somalis on account of tax collection, troops were sent and 500 Egyptians are said to have been killed, and a large number of Somalis.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the new Mahomedan Association of Calcutta is shewing vitality. At a meeting of the Association held on the 4th instant it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, to open a Night School and Working Men's Institute for the education of the poorer classes of the community.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Sherepore, Bogra, under date the 18th instant:

Heaven be praised that this part of country is saved from an impending famine. It was so heavily raining for some days in this quarter and in northern tracts that the rivers Karoty'a and Baegali overflowed their banks and inundated the villages on both sides. The paddy fields were under water as also the abodes of the villagers and the jute was nearly destroyed. Now that the flood is gradually subsiding the villagers who took shelter with their cattle in proportionately higher lands are now resorting to their own homes and trying to make good the damages done by the late flood. The prospect now seems to be much better and the rice which was selling at 10 seers (a seer equivalent to 60 tolas) per rupee now sells at about 15 seers.

Perhaps it will not be out of place here to mention that Baboo Radha Ramun Munshi, a Zemindar of this place, engaged some boats for the purpose of carrying the

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distressed people with their cattle and gave them shelter in places not very far from his own house. He also supplied those people with food for nearly 3 weeks and allotted certain portion of his land, rent-free for pasture for the cattle. The people thus brought and fed amounted to little more than 200 and the cattle nearly 1500. Besides, he distributed pice and rice to nearly one thousand persons of the town and the neighbouring villages (allowing each 3 days' fare) who came to him for assistance and also distributed some clothes to some of them who were old and infirm. He is also up to this time giving food to 20 or 25 persons daily. We cannot too highly praise the Baboo for this act of beneficence. I feel it my duty to thank Mr. Wyer the Magistrate of Bogra and Major Hume the District Superintendent of Police, who kindly rendered timely assistance to many of the distressed people by way of sending boats for their relief.

REFERRING to the Nuddea Road Cess defalcations a correspondent writes to us as follows:

"In your notice of the Road Cess defalcations of Nuddea in your issue of the 12th instant, no information has been given on two important points. 1st How Benigopal could draw all the money he is said to have pocketed, that is, did he himself draw the money from the Treasury or did he do so through contractors with whom he was in league? If he himself drew the money, then of course the whole must have gone to his own pocket, but in that case it would reflect discredit on every officer connected with these payments, or with the checking and controlling thereof. If instead of these payments being made to Benigopal himself, they have been made to contractors with whom he was in league, then of course, the whole money has not gone to his own pocket, but probably to those of the contractors through whom he drew the money. In that case it is necessary to enquire who selected these contractors, that is whether these contractors were selected by the District Engineer or by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Road Cess clerk. For if the contractors had been selected by the District Engineer, the latter should have been cognizant of the character of the men he selected. The 2nd point on which no information has been afforded is the share of the District Engineer's responsibility. Was he entirely excluded from all knowledge of what was going on in the Chairman's office. Did he not select the contractors? If he did, how could his men league with the Road Cess clerk? Until all these points are cleared up it is difficult for the public to see where the screw was loose. In the mean time I must say from what I know of the Road Cess system that it is exceedingly defective on many important points. In the first place although by rule the District Engineer holds a position similar to that of an Executive Engineer, he is practically reduced to that of an ordinary subordinate. By a dictum of the Examiner of P. W. Accounts he is to do nothing but pass bills and to have no accounts or books like those of an Executive Engineer. In fact according to him the Chairman is to be the real Executive Engineer and his unprofessional clerk the real accountant of the Chairman-Executive Engineer. The salaries of all these unprofessional clerks are much in excess of the salaries of the accountants in the District Engineer's Office. The latter are trained men and have to do all the work which the accountants of Executive Engineer do; but while they suffer in the cold shade, the unprofessional Road Cess clerks prosper under the sunshine of the powerful Chairman and Vice-Chairman. If it be really necessary to make the Chairman the real Executive Engineer the proper plan would be to put the professional accountant under him and to transfer the unprofessional Road Cess clerk under the District Engineer, to pass Bills only. Another important point is the position of the District Engineer. He is by a recent order of Government excluded from being elected a member of the Committee. He is however made to attend committees and to give all information required of him. The tendency of this measure is to degrade the District Engineer in the eyes of the public and specially to lower him in the estimation of the members. He is obliged to be subservient to the members and Chairman and his usefulness is questionable. Not being a member he has no knowledge of what is going on in the Chairman's office and his knowledge of the District comes to no other account but to impart all geographical, geological, physical and engineering knowledge to such members as may be in need of such knowledge.

In the D. P. W. the Executive Engineer is the real disburser, the Superintending Engineer sees work and the Controller examines accounts. Under the Road Cess system the Chairman and Committee possess all these powers combined; but as usual one or two men generally exercise these powers in their name. In Nuddea it was Benigopal who did it. The District Engineer at present has no power to prevent Benigopals' turning up now and then, which shows that the system requires revision.

Now there are two ways in which the Road Cess system should be organised. 1st, If all works were to be carried on by contract and the District Engineer is to pass Bills only, then the selection and letting out of all contracts should be left in the hands of the committee, and the District Engineer should in that case be made a member of the committee. 2nd, If instead of this system the District Engineer be made a disburser and he be allowed as much latitude as possible in the selection of men and means for carrying on his work, he should not be made a member of the committee but be put as much under the control of the Chairman and members as possible. The Road Cess Department may be placed under either of these systems and the position of District Engineers settled accordingly.

WE GIVE the following abstract of the report of the Commissioner of Patna on the condition of the people of his division:

Of Patna the district officer says that so long as the present season continues favorable and with the Gya State Railway works in progress there is no need for any special measures on the part of Government in his district. There is ample employment for all in agricultural operations. The only drawback is that in consequence of the high prices of food-grains there is some pinching amongst the poorer classes. In Gya the exceedingly high prices of food-grains have caused a certain amount of pinching and deficiency of food among the very poor, but considering the condition of the crops on the ground, the present state of the district is favorable. In Shahabad there has been a great improvement in the condition of the laboring and cultivating classes, and the poorer classes at no time resorted to the works of the Road Cess Committee and Irrigation Departments in large numbers. The same remark applies to the poor of the Mozufferpore district as regards their availing of the service of the Public Works and except some privations caused to the poorer classes on account of high prices of food, no change for the worse has taken place in the condition of the laboring classes. The condition of the Sarun district is critical. The laboring classes are very hard pressed, the rainfall has been partial and generally insufficient for planting out the rice seedlings. The district officer believes that the irrigation project and the works on roads will afford ample labor till the cold weather of the season be ordinarily favorable. Except in the neighbourhood of Bhanga and Ramnuggur where symptoms of distress have shewn themselves, the condition of the cultivating classes in Chumparun has improved greatly and no farther apprehension need be entertained on their account. In Durbhanga owing to demand for labor in the fields it is scarce for other works. There is nothing to indicate any deterioration in the condition of the laboring classes.

THE MICROPHONE, it would seem, is being put to all sorts of uses. It is stated that Mr. J. Crossley of Halifax had a microphone placed in the pulpit of a chapel and connected with his residence, a mile from the town, by means of a telegraphic wire. The whole of the service was heard, except a few words, rendered indistinct by the preacher disturbing the microphone.

IT APPEARS from the report of the Currency Department that the circulation of Currency notes has steadily increased from Rs. 4,41,94,285 in 1862-63 to Rs. 11,64,16,538 in 1876-77. The amount invested in Government Securities held by the Currency Department at the end of the year was Rs. 5,99,80,903.

THE QUESTION whether the children of dancing girls and other professional women in India should be allowed to attend Government Schools is regarded by the Home Government as one of considerable importance. The Secretary of State has therefore in a communication to Madras on the subject expressed a desire that it may be referred to the Government of India for consideration, after consultation with the various local Governments and administrations.

WE ARE requested to insert the following Resolution passed at a meeting of the Students' Association held this afternoon:

That in the interest of students and with a view to promote their welfare both as students and as men the meeting resolves to organize a united movement amongst students to put down the pernicious custom of child marriage, and that the committee of the Students Association be empowered to take the necessary steps to carry on this great movement."

IN A despatch from the Secretary of State commenting on the General Report on the Topographical Surveys of India, and on the work of the Surveyor General's Office for 1876-77 His Lordship thus refers to General Thuillier's connection with the Department:

"During a service in the Department of more than 41 years, General Thuillier has devoted himself with energy and perseverance, of which it is difficult to speak too highly, to the task of securing an accurate Survey of British India, and the results attained under his personal superintendence, amounting as they do to more than half the total area of the entire country, are such as to merit my hearty congratulation."

THERE WERE 220 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 10th August, of which 89 were from fever, 30 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 14 from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 17 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born and 3 persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 11.

WE REMARKED the other day that the substitution of the European for the Native agency on a large scale in the office of the Bank of Bengal will not be economical or conducive to efficiency. In reply a Share-holder in the columns of the *Englishman* says that the experiment already made has proved successful. He observes that though no Native officer was appointed to succeed the late Native head-accountant, business has gone on satisfactorily. We doubt this. The Native head-accountant used to draw Rs. 350 a month, but two European accountants have been appointed in his stead on an aggregate salary of Rs. 1000 a month. So much for economy. Has there been any gain in any other direction? The public do not get business done much quicker than before—on the contrary we hear sometimes complaints of delay when natives are concerned. Then the *Englishman's* correspondent says that the Bank's Munshi attends at noon, which leads to public inconvenience. But is he aware of the nature of the Munshi's duties? The Munshi works out of doors for the Bank in the forenoon. As for Native officers not keeping secrecy, if that is the case, it is the fault of the head of the office. How are official secrets kept by native officers in the Government Secretariats? If the babblers are brought to book the evil complained of in the Bank of Bengal is sure to disappear. With regard to the management of the Dewan's business, if the Bank entrusts it to a European officer, it is we are convinced sure to lose. The most difficult and responsible part of the Dewan's work is to pass the signatures on bills, drafts, hoondies, and cheques, and if he trips, he suffers the loss. A European officer will not hold himself liable for loss, which will necessarily devolve upon the Bank. Is the Bank prepared to incur this risk and responsibility?

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* is as usual a good budget of wit and humour. Our comic brother's vision of the future of the Indian woman is amusing.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Nagpore School of Medicine, Central Provinces for 1877-78. 2. Report on Education in the Central Provinces for 1877-78. 3. Report on the Excise Revenue, Central Provinces, for 1877-78. 4. The Origin of Caste, a lecture delivered at the Nagpore Museum, by Nobin Krishna Bose, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Wurdah. 5. Joseph Nicephore Niepce, the inventor of Photography. A summary of his rights to a Statue. 6. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XI. Part 3, 1878. 7. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for July 1878, No. VII. 8. Speech of the Earl of Northbrook, in the House of Lords, on the convention with Turkey. 9. Kavita Pustaka or pieces in Bengali prose and verse. By Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.

THE FOLLOWING is the latest telegraphic report of the weather from the Meteorological Reporter:

"Friday 16th August 10 A. M., the barometer has fallen at all stations except those in Southern India. Decrease of pressure exceeds one-tenth of an inch over a narrow tract along the base of Himalaya. Pressure is very high in Ceylon, South of Bay of Bengal and Southern Burma. Allahabad, and Sind, areas of depression are well marked to-day, heavy rainfall along east and north coasts of the Bay, twenty-four tenths registered at Rangoon to-day, thirty-nine tenths Akyab, nineteen tenths Chittagong, fifty-eight tenths Saugor Island, fair rain fell in Assam and Northern Bengal, the heaviest report of rain-fall is seventeen-tenths in Rungpore, moderate rain-fall at Punjab Stations, none reported from North-Western Provinces except three-tenths at Roorkee and from Fategarh district, showers fell in Western and Southern India, the only rain-fall exceeding one inch in this area, at Akola thirty-five tenths, Ahmedabad fifteen-tenths, and Colombo twenty-eight tenths.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Constantinople, 11th August.—The Russians have occupied Varna which the Turks evacuated. Safvet Pacha has been created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. The Porte has agreed to grant to Crete certain concessions in the interests of peace, but refuses to grant the demands made by Greece because they are considered unjust.

Rome, 10th August.—Circular issued by the new Pontifical Secretary of State expresses his intention of following the conciliatory policy of his predecessor.

Vienna 10th August.—The insurrectionary movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina is increasing, and stubborn resistance is being made to the Austrian advance. The fighting is continuous.

11th.—A sanguinary engagement ensued on an attack made on an Austrian reconnoitring party at Zepce on the 7th instant 600 insurgents were engaged, and the Austrians were victorious after inflicting heavy losses. The Austrians during the engagement captured a battalion of Turkish reserves, and eventually occupied Zepce. The Turkish authorities at Serajevo have been instructed to yield to the Austrian occupation.

15th.—The twentieth division of the Austrian army which was advancing on Svornik, and had to fall back on Gracanitza after five days' fighting, has beat a further retreat to Doboi in Bosnia. It was much harassed by the enemy during the retreat.

17th.—Thirty Turkish battalions have joined the Bosnian insurgents.

St. Petersburgh 15th August.—It is semi-officially stated that a Russian expeditionary force was despatched to Central Asia when relations between England and Russia were critical, but that it had been subsequently countermanded.

Washington, 14th August.—The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the cotton crop is better than 1877, and that the average of the ten cotton states is 95 per cent. There are complaints of drought in the North and rain in the South.

London 11th August.—Advices from Cyprus state that there is much sickness among the troops there. The Official *Russian Gazette* of St. Petersburgh announces that it is the intention of the Russian Government to extract rigorous execution of the Berlin treaty.

12th.—The *Daily News* states that a portion of Indian Contingent began to embark at Cyprus yesterday.

Half the Goorkas and 25th Madrasses are embarkin at Cypros for India. 30,009 of the Mahomedan population of Batoum are assembled to resist the Russian occupation.

12th.—Sir Stafford Northcote said the British Iron-clad Squadron would not quite the Sea of Marmora until the Russians had evacuated Turkey. The Under-Foreign Secretary said the Government had received no information, confirming the news that the Russian army had crossed the Oxus and asked Mr. Denison to postpone his question, as to whether the Ameer of Afghanistan had expressed his readiness to receive a Russian Resident. The Under-Secretary for India said the arrangement, so long in progress to restore native rule in Mysore, will be completed by the majority of the Maharajah.

13th.—The Porte has ordered the evacuation of Batoum.

15th.—The treaty between Austria and Turkey will be signed soon. A stringent and sweeping Bill for the repression of Socialism has been brought forward in the German Federal Council. The German Ambassador at Constantinople has insisted on the execution of Congress proposals in respect to Greece, and the Porte has consequently modified its resolution.

17th.—General Mesentzoff, Director of Police at St. Petersburgh, has been stabbed by an assassin, and killed. John Douglas has been appointed Colonial Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the *22nd August* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Rotatory Polarisation.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the *24th August* next at 4 P. M.

Subject: Chlorine.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1878.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

LORD BEACONSFIELD made a short address to the large concourse of his countrymen, who had gathered to welcome him and his colleague the Foreign Minister on his return from Berlin—His Lordship said—"we have brought Peace!" And peace, as the immortal bard says, has triumphs no less renowned than war. If the Treaty of Berlin had produced no other effect, it has prevented war, and that of itself is a great triumph. But it has done more. It cannot be denied that it has vindicated the position of England on the continent. The Conservative Ministry, however high-handed, has certainly done much to maintain, aye to raise the prestige of England. The modifications of the Treaty of San Stefano have been mainly due to the voice of England, and that voice has been asserted by her without shedding one drop of blood. It is diplomacy alone, by which she has triumphed. Whether at the outset she should have allowed Turkey, her "valued ally" to fight out her battle, and whether the latter would have been prostrated so much if the former had but lent a helping hand, is a question, which it would be unprofitable now to discuss. But one thing is plain. Constantinople has been saved from Russian attack by the manœuvres of England. The Malta expedition from India had a tremendous effect. The preparations for war which England made showed that she was in earnest, and as Russia had been exhausted by her late conflict with Turkey, she did not apparently like to have a second war on her hands. Hence we believe Russia drew in her horns, and the path of pacification was made easy. So far we say England has achieved a great triumph. Before the Russo-Turkish war, England was isolated from Europe. The Marquis of Salisbury went from Court to Court—from door to door—with a view to prevent a rupture between Russia and Turkey, but His Lordship was practically shut out. But in the Berlin Congress England had the upper hand. It was she who devised the scheme of the redistribution of the dominions of the Sultan, who gave Austria Bosnia and Herzegovina, who insisted upon the continuance of the Balkan territory to Turkey, and the conservation of the power of the Porte over the territories still left. She made the Congress agree to a separate compact between her and Turkey regarding the protection and administration of the Turkish dominions in Asia. She would have greatly enhanced her reputation for disinterestedness if she had not taken Cyprus, but the acquisition of this island is a double *entendre*. England will administer the affairs of Cyprus on trust; of course the occupation of the island to all intents and purposes will be English; it will add a new naval station to the British Crown, the value of which is variously estimated. But there is one feature in the cession of Cyprus, which has not been generally recognized. It is this—England has engaged to pay Turkey a certain sum from the revenues of Cyprus as her *kheraj* or the tribute due to her sovereign right. But from this sum will be deducted the interest due to Turkish bond-holders in England. So by this clever arrangement the pockets of the English holders of Turkish bonds are saved. This is a direct return of the convention between England and Turkey, which English capitalists cannot fail to appreciate.

Both the great political parties of England it would seem are generally satisfied with the European part of the Berlin compact, but there is a divergence of opinion regarding the Asiatic part of it. With regard to Asia Lord Beaconsfield in his great speech on the Berlin Treaty remarked:

"My lords, we occupy with respect to this part of the world a peculiar position, which is shared by no other Power. Our Indian Empire is on every occasion on which these discussions occur, or these troubles occur, or these settlements occur—our Indian Empire is to England a source of grave anxiety, and the time appeared to have arrived when, if possible we should terminate that anxiety. (Hear.) In all the questions connected with European Turkey we had the assistance and sympathy sometimes of all, and often of many of the European Powers, because they were interested in the question who should possess Constantinople, and in the question who should have the command of the Danube and the feeding of the Mediterranean. But when we come to considerations connected with our Oriental Empire itself they naturally are not so generally interesting as those which relate to the European portion of the dominions of the Porte, and we have to look to our own resources alone. There has been no want on our part of invitations to neutral Powers to join with us in preventing or in arresting war. Besides the great Treaty of Paris there was the Tripartite Treaty, which, if acted upon, would have prevented war. But for my part, I think that Treaty could not be acted upon, considering the unwilligness of the parties to act, and therefore we must clearly perceive that if anything could be effectually arranged, as far as our Oriental Empire is concerned the arrangements must be made by ourselves.

And the effect of these arrangements is the establishment of a British Protectorate over Asia Minor. This convention according to the Opposition is fraught with danger. Earl Granville was of opinion that the Government had imposed on the people of this country without their knowledge, and without their sanction, responsibilities heavy and impracticable, and engagements which may be both embarrassing and entangling. Lord Derby was more emphatic. His Lordship said:

"Will it be a source of strength or of weakness? You must remember the enormous area of the territory with which you are dealing; it is larger than France, Italy, and Spain put together. Our weakness and difficulty in the event of our being involved in war is the extent over which our resources have to be distributed. We all remember how the Indian Mutiny of 1857 for the time absorbed all our available military strength. It has always been held that India takes 60,000 European troops to garison it, and to that extent it weakens us as a military Power in Europe. I do not think it is good policy to have a second India. Our Indian Empire itself has been for the most part acquired during the last 70 years. We have gone on increasing our indebtedness in India year after year. Spreading the calculation over a long time. I believe, that those who are most conversant with the subject would say that but for one accidental and very precarious source of revenue—I mean that which is derived from opium—the Indian Exchequer would be in a condition not far removed from insolvency. Well, we have got India, and we must continue to keep it. We are bound to do that; but when it is taken into account that we are already responsible for good government of 250 millions of people on that side of the globe, is it I would ask desirable to draw upon our available resources still further and involve ourselves in a new liability indefinite in point of time and of the expenses which it will occasion?"

Again:

"Now that Batoum is occupied by Russia there is no good port in the Black Sea for our ironclad fleet and we should be thrown entirely on our land resources for the defence of Armenia. But my noble friend at the head of the Government says that the object for which we are going to defend Asia Minor is to protect India. Well, but you cannot stop there. The Russian road to India does not lie through Asia Minor; it lies through Persia. If you have Turkey in Asia to defend on one hand and to hold India on the other your object will probably be to connect them together in one system of defence. But all this labour will be lost unless in some manner you obtain military control over the intervening territory of Persia, and as an accidental result of what we have bound ourselves to do we may find ourselves engaged in the defence of one of the feeblest States which exists, in one the Government of which is more hopeless by oppression even than that of Turkey."

Lord Northbrook also protested against the Asiatic part of the compact:

"The power of Russia is a bugbear conjured up by Her Majesty's Government. I am supported in my views by the most experienced of Indian administrators—Lords Canning, Mayo, and Lawrence—and it was their conviction that our greatest reliance must be placed on the good government of the country, the development of its resources, and the discipline of the army. I should like to read the language of my noble friend (Lord Lawrence), than whom no one was better able to give an opinion on the question. In 1869 my noble friend said, should a foreign Power, such as Russia, ever seriously attempt to invade India from without, or, what was more likely, try to stir up the elements of anarchy within, our true policy and our strongest security would then be found in absence from entanglements with Cabul or Kandahar—and entanglements with Cabul and Kandahar are as trifles compared with that which is now proposed (hear, hear)—or with similar countries.

I do say that as regards the maintenance of the English Empire in India, this liability that we have undertaken is certainly an inconvenient, and may be a dangerous one. Nobody knows better than the noble marquis that we cannot maintain such armies as other Powers can command without entirely altering our military system. Therefore the obligation to defend the Asiatic frontier of Turkey is one which, so far from being advantageous to the maintenance of our Indian Empire, might be dangerous."

But we cannot forget that England is now more an Asiatic than a European Power. She has certainly vindicated her position in Europe by the Berlin Treaty, but all that she did to assert her voice in the Berlin Congress was with a view to uphold her power in Asia. And in Asia England and Russia are destined to rule. It was therefore of the utmost importance to come to a fair understanding between England and Russia on the subject. Her Asiatic territory is a source of weakness to Turkey. She wants help and protection, otherwise she will be absorbed by Russia. England by promising that help and co-operation has undoubtedly strengthened the position of Turkey in Asia, and has indirectly strengthened her own position. She has now got a foot-hold in Asia Minor, and also the aid of an ally to resist Russia from further advance towards India. Whether Turkey will be an efficient coadjutor is another question. If she fails England will follow her usual policy of annexation, but the primary object of England, *viz.*, the protection of India, is gained. So from an English point of view the establishment of British influence in Asia Minor appears to be a decided gain to England.

THE LIE DIRECT.

THE English aristocracy is said to be the finest in the world. The English peers are believed to be pictures of gentlemen. And yet it was in the British House of Peers the representatives of two historic houses of the British realm gave the lie direct to each other. This painful scene occured on the occasion of the debate on the Berlin Treaty in the House of Lords. Lord Derby said that the conclusion of the Berlin Congress had released him from the trammels of official etiquette, and so his Lordship made a clean breast of some of the secrets of the Cabinet. He said: "When I quitted the Cabinet in the last days of March I did so mainly because it was said it was necessary to secure a naval station in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, that for that purpose it was necessary to seize and occupy the island of Cyprus, together with a point upon the Syrian coast, and that was to be done by means of a Syrian expedition sent out from India, with or without the consent of the Sultan, although undoubtedly part of the arrangement was that full compensation should be made to the Sultan for any loss he might incur." His Lordship continued:

"I shall only now say that I cannot reconcile it to my conscience, either as a matter of justice or of policy, to land troops in time of peace and without the consent of the Sovereign upon the territory of a friendly ruler. (Hear, hear.) Only the necessity of self-defence could justify such a step, and no such necessity did or could be alleged to exist. Undoubtedly that move would have been followed by the counter move of the Russian Army entering Constantinople. This was the state of affairs which I had in my mind when speaking more than three months ago in this House, and when I expressed to your lordships a fear which in the light of subsequent events may appear to have been unfounded. I need hardly say that my lips were closed upon this subject as long as the negotiations were going on. (Hear, hear.) I have heard the most improbable reasons assigned for my silence; but now that the matter is settled, no harm can be done by stating what have become historical facts and by availing myself of that discretion which is allowed to an outgoing Minister to state what has really happened."

The Marquis of Salisbury thus noticed this confession of Lord Derby:

And now I go, my lords, to the question of Cyprus. With respect to that question, my lords, we have had an advantage, which we have frequently enjoyed in

recent times, of revelations from the dark interior of the Cabinet. In fact, whenever my noble friend speaks he has a stock of revelations to make. This is the third time my noble friend has spoken since he left the Cabinet, and on each of these occasions we have had an instalment of the fatal tale. The same objection was made to Dr. Oates when he brought forward successive fragments of his disclosure. When taunted with the fact, his answer was that he did not know how much the public would endure. (A laugh.) But, my lords, I venture to point out on this occasion that there is great inconvenience in revelations from the enterior of the Cabinet. (Hear.) Of course my noble friend must treat his obligations in the spirit which pleases himself. I do not know that I should like to pronounce as broadly and palpably as he has to the world that every one who serves with him in a Cabinet must be prepared to have what passes introduced publicly, in spite of the rule which has heretofore been observed. But in the present case I have only to deal with the statement my noble friend made, to the effect that a resolution was come to in the Cabinet to take the island of Cyprus and a post on the coast of Syria by a secret expedition, and that that was the ground on which he left the Cabinet, and to say that that is a statement which, as far as my memory goes, is not true.

The Earl of Derby.—I rise to order.——

The Marquis of Salisbury.—Well, it is not correct.

The Earl of Derby.—I beg to ask the noble marquis whether he intends to impute that I made an untrue statement?

Earl Granville.—I rise to order. The statement of the noble marquis is not in accordance with the practice of the House and is not parliamentary.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—A statement was made which I was bound to answer, and the language I used did not necessarily impugn the veracity of the speaker.

Earl Granville.—"Not true" were the words.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—Well, not correct. If I had to rely on my own memory only I should hesitate, because my noble friend's memory is one of considerable power; but I have to say, on behalf of my noble friend the Prime Minister behind me, on behalf of my noble friend the Lord Chancellor, on behalf of my noble friend the Secretary for India, of my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty, who happened to be in the House at the time, and on behalf of my right hon. friend the Home Secretary and of my noble friend the President of the Council, who were not in the House, and whose testimony must depend upon the account they received of the speech—I have to say on their behalf that the statement of the noble lord the late Foreign Secretary is not correct. (Hear, hear,) My lords, I have before dwelt upon the extreme inconvenience of these revelations. I have been called to order by the noble earl opposite, who thought that I used unparliamentary language; but it is obvious that these revelations as to conversations that passed, and of which no record was made, must in the nature of things be exposed to error, and more especially as to an assembly that very seldom comes to a definite or clear decision until the time for action has arrived. All possible suggestions are made, all possible policies are examined, and it is possible that my noble friend may have mistaken some project put forward by this member of the Cabinet or that. For my part I am at a loss to know what my noble friend alludes to, but certain it is that no such resolution as that which he describes was, within our memory, taken by the Cabinet. At the same time the noble earl opposite has placed himself on the side of my noble friend and thinks that those revelations.—

Earl Granville.—I really must rise to order. I did not rise to impugn what the noble marquis stated, but to say that, when he said an assertion of a peer made in his place was not true, he used language which was not parliamentary. I merely rose to call the noble marquis to order, and I think I was justified in doing so. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Salisbury.—I was going to found on my protest against my noble friend an appeal to the noble earl, in the interests of Parliamentary government, to which he is attached, and of the regularity of the proceedings of our Government, not to give the sanction of his authority to this plan of discussing what has passed in the Cabinet.

Earl Granville.—I must rise to order again, I said not one single word as to revelations made in the Cabinet, but I have the right which any individual member of your lordship's House possesses, when unparliamentary language is used, to rise and protest against it. I have not the slightest doubt that it is unparliamentary for one peer to state of another—whether his late colleague or not—that what he said was not true, and I protest against any other inference being drawn from what I stated.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—I only repeat my assertion, my lords, that I did not intend to make, and I do not think I did make, any imputation against the veracity of the noble earl, although, no doubt, I made the strongest protest against the statement he made.

Lord Derby thus rejoined:

The Earl of Derby.—My lords, I wish to be allowed to say one word. My noble friend has made a statement which although I readily accept his correction of the words when he said he did not intend to charge me with anything more than an inaccurate recollection, appeared to carry the meaning considerably further. Every one knows that the business which is discussed at Cabinet Councils is not put on paper, and therefore, there may be considerable confusion and doubt in one's recollection of what has been said at a Cabinet Council. But I am still of opinion that that which I stated an hour and a half ago represented truly what occured. That I have made a statement according to the best of my recollection I am sure your lordships will not doubt (Cheers.) Foreseeing the possibility of having to give an explanation in connexion with the subject, I made a memorandum of what I understood to be the effect of what had been said with reference to it.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—If the noble earl imagines that what I have said at all impugns his veracity, of course I am bound to withdraw any statement which may bear that interpretation. (Hear.) I made no such imputation. (Hear.)

Of course Lord Salisbury protested that he had called into question the veracity of Lord Derby, but the flat contradiction he gave to his ex-colleague's statement leaves but one impression on the minds of the public. There must have been economy of truth somewhere. It is not for us to say where, but it was not a very edifying sight to see two peers of the realm, we may say two pillars of the State, thus throwing dirt upon each other by questioning their mutual statements. If the gods above do this, what will not the men below do? It might be a question of parliamentary ethics whether members of the Cabinet when no longer in office should make revelations of the "dark interior," but in the interest of truth nothing, we are humbly of opinion, should be kept from the public, although the secrets given out be of great political importance, when of course their publication is not likely to give rise to political danger. The more freely the obligations to truth are recognized, the more strongly is the empire of public opinion established. The force of the public voice is then more direct and effective upon the public men, who rule the country.

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

THE Calcutta University, we are sorry to learn, is about to distinguish itself by another scandal. The Faculty of Arts has resolved to proscribe poetry from the Entrance Course, in other words from the schools. We were misinformed that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra had succeeded in defeating the motion on the subject at the last meeting of the Faculty. It would appear that two Padres combined in excluding poetry from the Entrance standard and succeeded in their barbarous attempt. Strange to say that two such distinguished literary scholars as Mr. Croft, the Director, who was in the chair, and Mr. Tawney, himself professor of literature in the first College in Bengal, allowed this retrograde move to be made without a protest. Indeed, if they had resisted the motion, we are assured that it would not have been carried. Unfortunately we are not in possession of the arguments urged in support of this motion. The University carries on its deliberations with closed doors, and as the outside public have no opportunity of knowing what passes in the dark interior, we doubt whether these enemies of the Muses would have had the courage to commit this sacrilege, if there had been a chance of their being spotted by the public. We do not propose to read a homily on poetry. As Shakespeare said of music, so we venture to say of poetry that a man, who is dead to the charms of Poesy is capable of treason. The most elevating part of a nation's literature is poetry. As a distinguished Anglo-Indian poet once wrote: "Our very communion with God and all our thoughts of another world are poetical in proportion as they are elevated. The pages of the Bible glow with the finest poetry; its holiest parables are poems." The soul-stirring verses of the Vedas are the sublimest pieces of poetry extant in human speech. As Milton says, "of what religious, what glorious and magnificent use might be made of poetry both in divine and human affairs!" "Poetry," says Lord Bacon, "is taken in two senses, or with respect to words and matter. The first is but a character of style and a certain form of speech not relating to the subject, for a true narration may be delivered in verse and a feigned one in prose—*but the second is a capital part of learning, and no other than feigned history.*" Poetry is the easiest key to a foreign language, and the earlier a student is helped to converse with the Muses, the better is he impressed with the beauties of the language he learns. As Pope says:

> What can a boy learn sooner than a song?
> *What better teach a foreigner the tongue?*
> What's long and short, each accent where to place
> And speak in public with some sort of grace?

"The Indian students," wrote the late D. L. R. the veteran Anglo-Indian educationist, "read our English poets, as English collegians read the poets of Greece or Rome, not only to familiarise their minds with beautiful images and pure and noble thoughts, but to acquire a thorough knowledge of the language in which the poetry is embodied." And what is the best time for sowing this seed of knowledge? Surely the morn of boyhood. It is then the memory is quick, the senses are most susceptible, the passions are pure, the ardour for the pleasures of poetry strong, and the load of study less burdensome. And the Calcutta University would interdict the study of poetry at this time. The Faculty of Arts would reserve poetry for the higher students, whose range of subjects is so large that they can hardly find time for the worship of the Muses. To proscribe poetry from the Entrance course is to proscribe it from the schools. The candidates for matriculation as well as those who rear them up for this purpose, look to practical results, and if they find that poetry wont pay at the examination, they will naturally abstain from it, and the study of poetry in the lower classes will be necessarily *tabooed.* An attempt to proscribe poetry from the schools was made by Sir George Campbell some years ago. A Resolution had been drawn up, signed and delivered by him to Mr. Atkinson, the Director. We happened to visit Mr. Atkinson on the day he had received this Resolution, and the first news he gave us was this death-warrant against the study of poetry in the schools. He first hesitated whether he should permit us to write about it, but poetry he nobly said had higher claims upon him than official etiquette, and so he gave us permission to notice the Resolution. In the next issue of our paper we commented upon it, and we were glad to learn that on the very day the Resolution was quietly withdrawn by Sir George Campbell. May we venture to express a hope that the Senate will similarly disallow the Resolution of the Faculty of Arts? A greater scandal we submit they cannot perpetrate than to seal with their sanction this retrograde move of the Faculty. To teach the Indian student the English language without giving him access to English poetry would be simply to shut against him one of the main entrances to the temple of English literature. The resolution must have emanated from a bigotry with which no reasonable man ought to have any sympathy. We do not say that poetry should absorb the student's attention; what we mean is that it should have a fair place in the curriculum. If a cold calculating spirit of utilitarianism has led to the Resolution, we can only say that man does not live by bread alone. His spiritual nature as much requires nourishment as his material system.

THE LATE BABU KOYLASH CHUNDER BOSE.

BENGAL is not fortunate in the enjoyment of a long array of her grey-headed sons distinguished for rank and wealth, knowledge and wisdom. Her favorite sons flash forth and vanish like meteors, which illumine the horizon for a moment, and then leave the land in gloom and darkness. Within the last ten years we have had the melancholy duty to record the death of

some of her eminent sons most of whom were carried away in the prime of life. To-day we have the mournful task to announce the death of a countryman and friend, who was decidedly a man of some mark among the educated natives of Bengal. Babu Koylash Chunder Bose, Assistant to the Comptroller General, and for many years Honorary Secretary of the Bethune Society, died on Sunday last, at about midnight, in the fifty-first year of his age. He was blessed with a happy constitution, which he preserved unimpaired for many years of his life as is evidenced by the fact of his having had no occasion to take sick leave, beyond a fortnight, during thirty-two years of Government service. But under an inscrutable decree of fate the most strong-minded men sometimes slip their foot, and that slip not unoften ends with a wreck of their fame, fortune and life. It was after an uninterrupted service of nearly one-third of a century that the subject of our notice was obliged to take privilege leave for three months, being oppressed by complicated maladies, which had prostrated him and to which he ultimately succumbed.

Babu Koylash Chunder Bose was descended from one of the old middle class Hindu families of Calcutta; his great grand-father the late Babu Bhowanichurn Bose was a man of some consequence in his time, and the Boses of Ramtunnoo Bose's Street hold a recognized place in native society. He began his education in a school kept by Babu Nobin Madhub Dey, then he went to the Oriental Seminary, and being desirous of obtaining a more finished education afterwards sought admission into the late Hindu College, at which institution he could not continue long as the death of his father obliged him to betake himself to the business of life. At school he always held the first place, and was considered by his teachers to be a youth of great promise. He was for sometime a student of the Tottobodhini Patshalla, a vernacular school for the education of native youths in the doctrines of the Vedant, founded by the Committee of the Tuttobodhini Sobha, headed by Babu Debendernath Tagore, the chief of the Addi Brahma Somaj. He commenced life as a clerk in the office of the late Messrs. Cockerell & Co. of this city, about the year 1846, from which he joined the Military Accountant General's Office, of which the well-known Mr. Hill was then registrar. Whilst in this office he was engaged in an oral religious controversy with that prince of missionaries, the Revd. Dr. Duff, and acquitted himself most creditably at all the meetings held in the Free Church Institution in Nimtollah Street. At this time he wrote an anti-Christian tract entitled "Christianity—what is it?" A paper read by him not long after at the Bethune Society on the subject of the "Women of Bengal" and afterwads published in a pamphlet form attracted the notice of Sir Cecil Beadon, the then Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The kindness of Sir Cecil helped him to a more lucrative appointment at the Bengal Secretariat, where he served with credit for a period of about eight years. In 1849 while employed in the office of the Military Accountant he started a literary monthly journal called the *Literary Chronicle*, which lasted for about two years and was discontinued for want of support.

The good opinion, which the late Dr. Duff entertained of his abilities, obtained for him an introduction to Sir Richard (then Mr.) Temple, who made him head of the Civil Finance Commission Office, opened temporarily after the Mutinies for the revision of civil salaries. His services in this office were very favorably and honorably noticed by Sir Richard Temple as Head of the Commission, which established his claim to one of the four graded appointments lately sanctioned on the recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Laing, the then Finance Minister. In special recognition of his services in the Commission he received a bonus from Government at the instance of Sir Richard Temple. He was appointed to the last mentioned office under the Financial Department in the year 1862, and continued to hold it to the last day of his life, having been transferred to the Comptroller General's Office and lastly made superintendent of the Money Order Office of Calcutta.

Babu Koylas Chunder was possessed of good literary abilities, which might have borne noble fruits, if they had been duly cherished. In the early years of his life he acquired the deserving reputation of being one of the sweetest and most fluent public speakers of the time. He made his *debut* at the Town Hall at the great Charter meeting of 1853. He wrote many pamphlets, essays and papers, and the following is a list of some of them: "Christianity—what is it? A comparative view of the European and Hindoo Drama; Hindu Female Education—how best achieved under the present circumstances of Hindu Society. Women of Bengal. Claims of the Poor. Life of the late Babu Ram Gopal Ghose." Babu Koylash Chunder was for a long time connected with the Calcutta Press. He was a constant contributor to the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Citizen*, the *Phœnix*, and the *Indian Field*, all now defunct. On our taking over charge of this paper in 1861 he was for a few months on our staff.

Babu Koylash Chunder Bose was connected with the Bethune Society from its foundation, and held the office of its Honorary Secretary for more than seventeen years. His career as Secretary to this Society was the most honorable, and his services were handsomely acknowledged by all the gentlemen, who held the office of President during his incumbency. He was a good Shakespearian reader and used to entertain his friends occasionally with readings. He had a wonderful imitative power, and could imitate the mannerism of the eminent speakers of the day with rare success.

In private life Babu Kaylash Chunder was amiable and jovial. He has left an old mother, a childless widow, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely end.

THE DEBATE ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

It was in a lucky moment the Calcutta Meeting against the Vernacular Press Act resolved to invite Mr. Gladstone to accept their brief. Mr. Gladstone's name is a tower of strength, and were it not for him we doubt whether such a large House would have listened to a motion on an Indian question. The ex-premier approached the subject with the utmost calmness and moderation, and the other speakers were for the most part in his favour. In the present article we propose to give the salient points of the several speeches delivered in course of the debate. Mr. Gladstone commenced by condemning the precipitate action of Lord Salisbury. He said:

I regret exceedingly the suddenness and the rapidity of Lord Salisbury's proceedings in this matter. (Hear, hear.) A telegraphic despatch was addressed to him from India on the 13th of March, proposing an entire and immediate change in a fundamental branch of the law in India—because I cannot think that the law relating to the press of India is less than a fundamental branch of the law relating to the liberty and the general conditions of the country. On the morning of the 14th of March Lord Salisbury's reply affirming and sanctioning the proposal to pass an Act of the kind was despatched from this country, and was transmitted to India in sufficient time to permit the Act which is now under our consideration to be passed into law and to bear the date of the 14th March, only one day after the first official communication on this great subject had been made to Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Gladstone then gave a running review of the history of the Press law of India, and in alluding to Lord Canning's Gagging Act, which he justified, he said that "he (Lord Canning) did not, however, fall into the error of abolishing the liberty of the press altogether—he merely suspended it for the time, and he made no invidious and painful distinction between newspapers published in the vernacular language and in the English language." He then noticed the official reports on the character of the Native Press:

I may observe, I think with justice, that all the annual reports which have been placed in our possession with regard to the working of the native press law have been reports expressive of great satisfaction with its working. They have been made, I believe, from year to year. Those of last year are not before us. It is to me a matter of the deepest regret that Lord Salisbury should have proceeded to sanction this sudden proceeding, almost as if by a stroke of lightning, such is the velocity of the Act, and that he should have done that without the sanction of the Indian Council. (Hear.)

Mr. Gladstone then commented on the utter absence of fresh English ideas in the Legislative Council of India, which had passed the law. He said:

Lord Lytton, of whom I speak with personal respect and regard, and in the liberality of whose mind I fully believe received his education as a diplomatist at foreign Courts, and I do not recognize a single name—I should be glad if I am mistaken—I do not recognize a single name among the 15 that follow is known to us in connexion with the history of English politics. Now, this is by on means a supererogatory remark, because it does happen that this question was brought under the notice of two men, and, as far as I can remember, of two men only, who had been conversant with home affairs and British institutions. One of them was a very able genteman, Sir Arthur Hobhouse (hear), of whom I will not speak at length, because the able minute in which he recorded his opinion had not reference to the circumstances we are now considering. But I have very great satisfaction in referring to the other of this two distinguished gentlemen—namely, the Duke of Buckingham—because, as he has served as a Cabinet Minister in a Cabinet at home, and so long in this and the other House of Parliament enjoyed the esteem and respect in an eminent degree of all who knew him, and has maintained the character of an undeniable and unimpeachable Conservative politician, it is, to me a matter of the greatest satisfaction that in that character when principles rooted in the Constitution of this country are at stake the Duke of Buckingham, like Sir Arthur Hobhouse, has recorded his opinion in a sense as strongly as possible adverse to the passing of the Indian Vernacular Press Act. (Hear.)

Mr. Gladstone generously declared that the Vernacular Press Act was an isolated error of Lord Lytton and not a part of the despotic policy of the Government of India. Such being the case he fully appreciated the difficulty of Her Majesty's Government in dealing with it. He said:

Her Majesty's Government are in a position in which I know they must experience difficulty. I sympathize entirely with them. They are bound to be loyal to the Governor-General of India unless and until they are prepared to recall him. I make, therefore, no complaint against them; but I am sure it is good policy that, in measured and decided language, we should allow the people of India to understand that there is a care for them in this House (hear), and that proceedings in themselves irregular and adverse to liberty will not be allowed to pass without notice. (Hear.) Now, Sir, in the government of India I have the satisfaction of thinking that the only ground on which we can make the difficult task of governing India hopeful or possible is that we shall endeavour to govern India for the good of those in India (hear), and that however we may associate the retention of our Indian Empire with British interests, we shall not allow a consideration of British interests so to warp our minds as to divert it from that which we feel to be our first and highest duty—namely, the direction of all our proceedings in that country by the best lights we possess, and with all the assistance we can get towards the promotion of the welfare of the people. (Hear.) It is no exaggeration to say that not only have we taken up that ground, but that the people of India know and believe that we have taken up that ground. They have, or think they have, plenty of causes of complaint. I am sorry to say I regard this Press Act as one of the most salient among them; but as I observe—most of all from reading through extracts sent home in order to make a case for this Act—all these complaints in India appear to me to be particular complaints. (Hear.) They complain of the errors of Government just as we complain of them in this country. When an Act is passed which we think bad we complain, but we do not, because we complain, renounce our allegiance to the Throne. So if I rightly understand the feeling of the Indians, they complain of particular Acts, of the operation of particular laws, yet there is nowhere a disposition to deny that British rule is beneficial to India; and I confess to my astonishment, to my gratified astonishment, I found an extract in which the writer contends that the hopes of India, as she exists at present, lie in the continuance and not in the destruction of British rule. Well, where you have made a progress so real and so considerable as that—when you stand necessarily on a footing of inequality and are not yet in a condition to apply to the whole of India the very first principles of civil government without considerable restraint, I think, if one thing is more obvious than another, it is that, whatever we do give, we should not retract, and that when we have communicated to India the benefit which is perhaps the greatest of all those that we enjoy under our own institutions,—namely, the publicity of proceedings in which the nation is interested, and the allowance of sufficient time to consider them at their several stages, to afford securities against wrong and error—it is deplorable in a case like this in India that the utmost haste and the closest secrecy should have been observed, not in amending or altering, but in completely overturning as far as the native press was concerned a cardinal part of the legislation of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Noble words these! Mr. Gladstone rightly interpreted the Native feeling towards the British Crown. The people of India do not want a change of rule; they are quite content with it; they only complain of particular acts of the British Government or British officers, and seek redress at the hands of the competent authorities. This is not disloyalty, but a loyal co-operation in the cause of good government. Mr. Gladstone thus dwelt upon the invidious distinction made between the English and the Vernacular Press in India. He said:

Again, I have already referred briefly to that most unhappy distinction which I am sure it is impossible to defend, and which I greatly doubt whether any member of his House will defend, between the native and the Anglo-Indian press. It appears that on the face of these papers, so far as loyalty is concerned, taking as a test the dangerous and critical period of Lord Canning's Administration, the Anglo-Indian press earned a very large share of penal notice which the Govern-

ment had then to take of certain publications in the periodical press. There is no distinction of merit, therefore, between the two. The distinction is in the audience. It is stated in these papers that the Anglo-Indian press is addressed to an intelligent public. Do you wish it to be understood that the vernacular press is addressed to a public which is not intelligent; that those who read the English tongue are safe and to be trusted, while those who only read the native tongues are not? That seems the natural inference to be drawn from this proceeding, and it is to be deprecated, as it exhibits the hopeless contradiction in which the authors of this measure are involved.

Mr. Gladstone next denounced the withdrawal of judicial trial for Press offences:

But the most unfortunate feature which the measure presents is the removal of press prosecutions from the judicial, establishments of the country, in order that they may be dealt with as matters of executive discretion. I must say that anything more trivial, more impotent than the pleas that are urged on behalf of this pecular proceeding I cannot conceive. There is again that unfortunate mixing up, which is not a blending but a confusion of two subjects which ought to be kept totally distinct in the mind and procedure of the Indian Government. One of them is the publication of writings which are supposed to tend to create disaffection and the other the publication of writings which have no political character at all, but are of an entirely personal nature and intended to intimidate official persons, chiefly natives, in the discharge of their duties. With regard to that last branch of the subject, I hear it said that the native functionaries are not accustomed to the atmosphere of free countries; that they are not contented to move as we are under a constant fire of the more or less adverse criticism of the press; that consequently they are greatly hampered in the discharge of their duties by the constant and possibly in many cases libellous character of the articles published; and that public mischief is done in that way. Now, if legislation had been addressed only to a point like that, although in our minds we might have regarded it with some jealousy and suspicion, yet we should have found that it was to a great extent an Indian question and a question bearing on it this one redeeming feature—that we should not have been interfering on our own behalf if we made a stringent press law against libels of that description; but should have been interfering to maintain native functionaries in a position where they could act with perfect independence. But it is most unfortunate to have mixed up this question—which is not a political question between us and India—with that which is above all others a political question of the utmost delicacy—viz, whether it is wise for the Government to take into its own hands and out of the hands of the established legal jurisdiction the power of determining what writing is seditious and what is not. Then the argument that is made for the abstraction of these matters from the courts of justice is one which strikes at the root of the whole of our policy and at the best part of our proceedings in India. It is said, "Oh, no, we won't prosecute in the courts, for if we do that the prosecution will bring these men popularity and notoriety, and the mischief of the prosecution would be greater than that of submission to the evil." And this is always joined most inconsistently with a loud profession—I believe a sincere profession—namely, that the great mass of the Indian people are of undoubted loyalty to the Queen and to Great Britain. That is said and that I believe is true, and is known to be true by those who say it. But if the great mass of the people are sound and loyal, why are you not to allow prosecutions for disloyalty to take place in their sight and hearing? I don't think it is possible to find answer to that question. This Act proceeds on suppositions the very reverse of what our policy has long been—the very reverse of what I am convinced the policy of Lord Lytton himself will be; for it is only on the supposition that the great mass of the people are not loyal, but are disloyal, that you can say it is dangerous for them to become acquainted with the matter of a prosecution for disloyalty.

Mr. Gladstone then compared the circumstances under which the Irish Press Act and the Vernacular Press Act were passed:

I am sorry to find in these papers reference to the Irish press as a sanction and an example to guide Indian legislation. In the first place, I am not prepared to say that our own Press Acts when we have resorted to them under a sense of necessity have entirely attained their end. I conceive it to be a very arguable question whether the precise thing that has been done was exactly wise or not. But whether that be so or not it had nothing to do with the action taken by the Viceroy of India. It was an Act essentially temporary which was passed for the Irish press; it was never intended to bring about a permanent change in the *status* of the Irish press; and, in the next place, and what is more important and vital in this case, we did not restrain the Irish press for mere disaffection, but for the security of human life. (Murmurs.) I see a gesture of dissent on the Treasure Bench, but I apprehend I am strictly correct in saying that. I will not say that we have never restrained the Irish press from fear of disaffection. Far from it; but if we are to go back to the history of old proceedings in Ireland, I say they are to be quoted for the purpose of being avoided, (Hear, hear.) I understand the reference to be entirely to the last proceeding as to the Irish press; and in regard to that, I am right in saying that it grew out of the outrages in Westmeath, and was not at all intended to maintain the position of the Government in face of the people, but to maintain the sanctity and security of human life. The noble lord who was recently removed by a most well-deserved promotion from the office of Under-Secretary for India with his accustomed courage on the first arrival of this Act was inclined to defend it on the ground that it was a mitigation of existing law. Certainly we had already a stringent press law in India. I do not say it was too stringent, considering the peculiar nature of our tenure of India. It is prohibited by law under very severe penalties, to write in a newspaper anything that tends to excite disaffection against British power in India. There is no doubt, a clear definition of the word disaffection but everything tending to disaffection before this unfortunate Act was severely punishable before the ordinary Courts. With that law, why was it necessary for us to stir? (Hear, hear.) It is said it was done by the unanimous approval of the Council. That is not so. The only native who sat in the Council expressly and carefully reserved his judgment, I have not troubled the House with citations but I do not think I ought to make that remark without quoting the words. At page 19 of the papers it will be found that the native member of the Council said,—

Yet that some sort of check should be put on this liberty of the press I cannot deny, but whether the provisions of the existing law are not sufficient for the purpose is what I am not in a position to judge."

(Hear, hear). Then he went on to say,—

"Out of deference to the authority of the officers of the Government, those responsible for the good government of the country, without giving any opinion with regard to the provisions of the Bill, I deem it my duty to give support to the action of the Government."

That is the opinion of the only native member of the Council, given in support of the Bill but not of the matter of the Bill.

We are glad to see that Mr. Gladstone did justice to the native member of the Council, who voted for the Bill. He rightly interpreted the qualified and hesitant support, which the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore gave to it. Mr. Gladstone was justly severe upon the Advocate General:

As to the material of sedition and disaffection, I cannot conceive by what morbid asperity of view the authorities in India have conjured up this phantom for themselves Let me give you a summary, as given by Mr Paul, who says he has in his hands 150 extracts from the native papers. I have those extracts, though the Government have reduced them to a smaller number. But here is the Advocate-General's account, on which the press law is founded He says the reading of the extracts has satisfied him that these publications contains matter falling under the following heads:—"1st Seditious libels, malicious and calumnious attacks on the Government, accusing it of robbery, oppression and dishonesty, and imputing to it bad faith, injustice, and partiality These things are to be lamented, but there is *nothing* in them to justify a press law of an arbitrary character. "2 Libels on Government officers. 3. Contemptuous observations on the administration of justice, pointing to its alleged impurity and worthlessness"—a class of subject very desirable to leave open to discussion and all manner of remark even when not well-founded because it would be of great assistance in taking care that anything which required improvement was duly looked after. "4 Libels on the character of Europeans attributing to them falsehood cruelty and heartlessness." Really, to think that telegrams are to be sent and a law made with closed doors and promulgated within two or three hours because there is a certain number of phrases in insignificant newspapers imputing falsehood, deceit and heartlessness—qualities not unfrequently attributed to some of us (laughter)—and attributed to us day by day "5 Libels on Christians and Christian Governments, and mischievous tendencies to excite race and religious antipathies." As far as I can gather, the views of the Indian press are views which really obtain considerable sympathy in portions of this country, for one of the great topics which seem to be favoured by the Indian writers is the Eastern Question, and the Indian writers seem to think that Her Majesty's Government has by no means been distinguished by a sufficient degree of loyalty to the Turkish cause, and that is what they find fault with freely. (Laughter.) "6 Suggestions and insinuations which their authors believe fall short of seditious libels by reason of the absence of positive declarations." This is the highest count in the Advocate-General's indictment. He says they make suggestions and insinuations which they believe to be of an illegal nature. Well if they go beyond the law, why not try it in a court of justice? Let me remind the House that the practice is, before giving increased power, to see that the existing law has been proved to be inefficient. (Hear, hear.) I believe that to be the rule in India where we have charge of the fortunes of 240 millions of people, and where during the past 45 years we have made great progress in drawing the hearts of the inhabitants much nearer to us. But what says the Advocate-General? He tells you that the writers of these papers make charges which they believe fall short of absolute libel by reason of the absence of positive declarations. I should like to see the Attorney-General of England, when rising to propose a restrictive law making a statement of this kind:—

"I cannot resist the temptation of reading a specimen of inflated conception of native excellence. Are there not thousands of educated natives before whose intelligence, judgment, courage, justice, and moral conduct the abilities of the best civilians fall into insignificance like the gleams of a candle before the resplendency of the sun?

(Laughter,) Is it possible that the law adviser in India could think that double distilled trash is matter—is selected matter—which should be laid before a legislative body gathered under pressure of a great public emergency? He goes on:—

"Having attentively considered these extracts I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that it is intended by these publications to disseminate disaffection, to excite evil prejudices to stir up discontent and to produce mischief of the gravest order—in short, to render the Government its, officers, and Europeans generally, hateful to the people."

These words appear to me to indicate great confusion of thought. He says it is intended by these publications to disseminate disaffection. Pray recollect he has also said the authors believe they are not disseminating disaffection in the sense of the law.

Mr. Gladstone thus concluded:

And yet on account of this rubbish all the rules of procedure have been set aside, an amount of agitation and disquiet in India created, the House of Commons compelled to give its attention to the subject, and opinions propagated that the English Government after all, is not so sure of its position as it might be or otherwise it would not resort to arbitrary measures—all, I say, in consequence of a handful of rubbish which has passed through a score or two of papers in India few of the writers in which papers are able to find the required deposit. Well, Sir, I do not think there is much more to say upon the case for the Bill. I have referred to the meetings which have been held in India. I have no adequate means of ascertaining their importance, but this I can say for them, that in the petitions they have presented they have argued the case with a considered intelligence and a masured use of language, generally speaking, which causes their petition and their strength of reasoning to compare very favorably with a great number of the speeches which were delivered in support of the Bill. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I think I have said as much as it is necessary to say on the subject of this most unhappy and unfortunate law, and I hope I have kept my promise that while I should reserve any further judgment upon the proceedings of Lord Salisbury, I have not any charge to make against Her Majesty's Government, (Hear, hear.,) I have read the speech of Lord Cranbrook, in certain parts of it with satisfaction. I do not say that, as a whole I could entirely subscribe to it; but that is quite another matter. Lord Cranbrook is the responsible Minister, and he has to consider the course which he should take—not how to annul the law—that course I have not suggested, and therefore I have felt the necessity of his being supported. I have in my experience been placed in dilemmas of this kind. and more especially with respect to the Indian Government. Nearly the first question which fell to my lot to consider as an adviser of the Crown 35 years ago was the question of the conquest of Scinde. That question came before the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel immediately after the conquest had been effected. I think I may say with safety that there was not a single member of the Cabinet who approved the proceeding but neither was there a single member who thought it could be reversed. I am therefore by no means disposed to call upon Her Majesty's Government for any strong measure which would have the effect of discrediting the Government of India in face of the people of India. I feel keenly what they have done, but I feel that they had before them a choice of difficulties and, that it is for the interest of the people of India themselves that the Government of India should not be unnecessarily discredited. (Hear, hear.) I therefore have considered what appears to me to be the proper counsel to offer to the House of Commons. This most serious matter has been brought before us. and I think it impossible for us altogether to put it aside. There is one way in which the mischief which has been done may be greatly mitigated and corrected without a withdrawal of the law. I am thankful for the modification of it which the Secretary of State has suggested; but that modification, very good in itself, certainly does not as I know from direct communications, give any satisfaction at all to those who have moved in India against the law, and could hardly be expected to do so. Nothing has been removed except the censorship. The bond still remains which those writers are to give, and which in many cases it is totally impossible for them to give; the power of punishment remains, the power of inflicting cruelty by a perfectly irresponsible judgment remains, What I propose is that we should pray Her Majesty that the proceedings taken by the authorities under the Act shall be reported to the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament from time to time. What is the objection to that proposal? An Act is passed which may be dangerous in its character and interferes with the liberty of the subject and it is not the duty of this House, which is the grand inquisition of the Empire, to relegate that Statute into oblivion (Hear.) We are bound to keep our eyes upon it, and I venture to say we will do so. In my opinion, the mildest course we can pursue is to ask that the proceedings under the Act shall be reported. That is the most innocent and salutary check we can give to these proceedings—namely, the knowledge of those who conduct them that their countrymen at home are aware of them, and will comment upon their merits. I am not acting without precedent. Colonial Acts of Parliament must be laid on the table before they receive the Royal assent, or, at least, are liable to be cancelled if an address be presented against them, the reason being that it was thought well that the proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures should, if necessary, be brought under review. Take the case of discipline in the army; every trial held and every punishment inflicted is regularly reported to this House, and accounts of them are regularly laid upon the table in the annual reports of the Army Department. Is it desirable that the House should even meddle at all in the discipline of the army, except in very extreme cases? Certainly not, nor is it intended that the House should do so; but it is acknowledged that the House has a duty to perform and that it is its duty to be aware that the authorities are acting in a proper spirit, and we know that the existence of those provisions tends to keep within due bounds the administration of the great powers which the management of the army requires. That is the spirit in which this motion is conceived. (Hear, hear.) I think I can say what will happen if this motion is not allowed to pass, Such a vote will be taken on the part of some of the officials of India as a distinct approval of the Vernacular Press Act; and as for the mass of the native India, they will take your vote as an approval of the principle on which that Act is based. Possibly you may propose something better than my motion; if so, I am not so governed by self-love as to be unwilling to waive it in favour of a more effectual plan. But there is another inconvenience that may result from a rejection of the motion I think the proceedings of the Indian authorities if they receive such a compliment from the House of Commons as a refusal by vote to look into the circumstances of this most singular Act, will unquestionably be less temperate in some cases than if it were known among all the officers of the Government that the eye of Parliament is upon them. (Hear, hear.) The consequence may be that you will have more aggravated cases of sedition than before, and that those aggravated cases will be mentioned at home and attract the notice and sympathy of members of this House; so that in the end the effect of rejecting the motion will be, not that you will keep those cases from the hearing of the House but that there will be more and more serious cases to notice. (Hear, hear.) These are the general grounds on which I proposed my motion, not, as I think, with undue prejudice. I have no desire to discredit Lord Lytton; I have, on the other hand, every confidence in his good intentions and in his prudence and wisdom; but I look upon this as an isolated error, and my only wish is to keep the country from its consequences. (Cheers)

Mr. O'Donnell moved the following amendment:

"That Lord Lytton improperly obtained the sanction of the home Government for a measure described as intended to repress seditious newspapers, but really placing every kind of publication at the mercy of the Indian Executive; that there is no reason to believe that Lord Lytton is qualified

by any aquaitance with Indian vernacular languages to control the reports of his subordinates upon the tone of the native press of India; that serious accusations are brought against the excessive garbling of the opinions attributed to the native press in the extracts alleged by Lord Lytton as a justification for the recent Press Act, and that in some instances this garbling appears to extend to a complete falsification: that this House deplores the unjust and insulting tone used towards the people and languages of India in the said Press Act and in other documents laid before Parliament; that this house recognizes the services of the native press of India in explaining the sentiments and exposing the grievances of the Indian people, still, unfortunately, destitute of any Constitutional opportunities of representation, and considers that those services were especially required at the moment when the real opinions of the people of India on the subject of the employment of Indian military resources for the European policy of the Cabinet were suppressed by the sudden and arbitrary action of the Viceregal Government."

We give below the corrected version of Mr. O'Donnell's speech:

He did not, he said, desire to make any charge against the intentions of the Indian Government. He was prepared to grant that the Indian Government always meant to do right even when its blunders were most astounding. Similarly he made no charge against the intentions of Lord Lytton, but he certainly thought that, with regard to one very important section of the Act, the Governor General of India should have placed the Home Government more fully in possession of the reasons upon which he had acted than were to be found in the documents laid before the House. A Bill dealing ostensibly with newspaper excesses alone should not have contained a clause levelled at vernacular literature in general and such a clause ought to disappear. Under the fourth section of this Act, a history of Aurunzebe or Shah Jihan might be suppressed, because its description of former administrations might seem to reflect upon the success of British rule. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) had referred to the Irish press. In his opinion, the Indian Government were perfectly justified in citing Irish precedents in connection with the course they had taken. The Irish Gagging Act were quite worthy of being cited as precedents for this Indian Gagging Act, for they were quite as outrageous, as insulting and as absurd. He confessed he was unable to understand, not how political disaffection, but security of human life was the motive for the Coercion Acts which had been passed against the Irish press. It was news to him—and he was sure to every Irish member—that the deplorable outrages which had marked agrarian transactions in Ireland were due to the teaching of the Irish press. He thought the questions had hitherto been one as between landlord and tenant, and that it was legalised outrage on the one side that provoked illegal action on the other. But however, that might be, he hoped that under no future Liberal Administration would Coercion Acts be recommended (hear hear, and a laugh). With reference to the proposal of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) that all proceedings under the Indian Vernacular Press Act should be laid before Parliament from time to time, it labourd under this defect that it proposed nothing that was not already in the power of any private member and he had little doubt that if the Indian Government declined spontaneously to render an account of the working of the Act at stated periods the particular prosecutions which were instituted would be brought forward *seriatim* according to the powers, and the responsibilities of members of the Imperial Parliament (hear hear). Native scholars and leaders of opinion in India had openly impeached the accuracy of the extracts from the local press, and the most convincing reply which the Government could make to a charge of that kind would be to attempt a prosecution in India against those who made such an accusation. This, however, they were well aware the Government would not venture to do. The law, moreover, was specially unfair in directing its whole force against the native press alone. He thought all should have been treated alike, whether the offenders were Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, or natives. The action of the Government in regard to this measure could only have the effect of proving to the peoples that they were not regarded as an integral part of the Empire, while on the other hand, if perfect equality and even justice had been exhibited in this sphere of intelligence and thought, it would have been an infinitely stronger testimony to the unity of the Empire than the collection of a few thousand miscellaneous soldiers on a small island in the Mediterranean. (Hear hear.) The contemptuous references to the ignorance and inferiority of the readers of native journals and the depreciation of the native intellect were much greater incentives to disaffection than the wildest complaints which had been culled from obscure journals to form a ground of justification for this measure. Authorities more reliable than Lord Lytton had testified to the keen intellectuality of the Indian mind and to the high traditions of a civilisation which stretched back to-days when the races of Europe were naked and painted barbarians. (Murmurs.) It was desirable for the Government of India on mere grounds of expediency to allow liberty, and even licence in the expression of native opinion. The effect of the suppression of public feeling in India had been to leave the country without any indication of the feeling of the natives on the policy of sending troops to Europe to aid the European policy of the Government. Indeed, the Governor General had himself admitted that it was owing to the agitation in the Indian bazaars on the Turkish question that the necessity arose for muzzling the Indian press. He was quite satisfied that even though by the influence of the Government the House was induced to reject both his own motion and that of the right hon. gentleman, the Act would remain a dead letter, or, that if enforced, a single prosecution would cause more trouble and ferment than a dozen prosecutions under the ordinary law.

Mr. Gorst spoke next, and he said:

The distinction made in it between the English and the native press was a blot; but to his mind the most objectionable part of the measure was that which put away the functions of the judicial body. The Judges of India were almost the only guardians of the people. Hitherto the people of India had had independent tribunals to appeal to, but this Act deprived them of that security. He was sorry to say that this was not the only instance in which the Government of India desired to put itself above the law. The House ought to watch the propensity of that Government to put itself above the law.

Sir George Campbell followed next. He seemed not a little uncomfortable under the disagreeable discovery of his failing memory by the Government of India. St. George of Kirkaldy had forgotten what St. George of Bengal had written. But if he had forgotten his Bengal minute on the Native Press, be it to his credit said that he had not forgotten his old love, the *Patriot*, for, said he, "if they dealt with the native press, he contended they ought to deal with English papers of the character of the *Hindoo Patriot*." According to another version he is reported to have said:

He considred that the English Press of India was more outspoken and licentious than the Vernacular Press, and that there was no reason for making a distinction between them. In this sense the *Hindoo Patriot*, whose editor was a member of the Legislative Council, was about the worst paper in the country. But though there was an attempt made by such papers to bring the English race into contempt, there was no wish to upset the English Government. The heroes of the *Hindoo Patriot* were Englishmen; one of them used to be the hon member for Hackney (Mr Fawcett), but now the hero recommended to the admiration of the natives was what that paper termed the "young, brilliant, illustrious" member for Dungarvan (Mr O'Donnell).

We plead guilty to the soft impeachment. We had made "heroes" of other Englishmen, but not of St. George, and what could be a greater sin than that? Did not our Patron Saint leave his Indian temple from sheer disgust at our arrant ingratitude? We thank him sincerely, humbly, respectfully and cordially for so kindly noticing us in the first legislative assembly in the world, the more so because he named us in such good company. For, said he, "the Indian papers, whether native or English, to which he referred, were written in a spirit of vanity and braggadocio, but without serious intention to upset the Government." But even St. George relented. He remarked:

It was a dangerous thing to shut the mouth of the natives and to say to them, "if you complain of Europeans, you are creating antipathies, and must be punished." (Hear.) A comment on the conduct of an European official in his public capacity might be fair and reasonable, and even valuable, and yet the writer would be subject to punishment under the wise provisions of the present law. That machinery was far too great, so far as the suppression of minor offences was concerned, while if it were not put in force it would prove a scandal to Indian legislation, and the conductors of the native press would soon find that a law existed to which there was no intention of resorting. This was a state of thing which could not but be attended with mischievous results. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smollet condemned the manner in which the Act was passed, but he supported it on principle. Mr. Fawcett disapproved of both the matter of the law and the manner of passing it. He said:

It had been constantly said that what we were going to put down in India was sedition, but in reality it was proposed to treat as a crime the expression of dissatisfaction with the Government. If that were to be treated as a crime, we should be trying to stops free discussion, free criticism and fair and proper remarks on the acts of the Government. (Hear.) They had been told by a high authority in the House of Lords that in a single year no less than five millions of human beings had been swept away, and that this was not due solely to physical circumstances, but to erroneous resolutions formed by the Government and by persons appointed to authority for the discharge of which they were not fitted. When these things were said in the House of Lords and telegraphed to India, did they think that the people were so downtrodden and dumb that they would not express their dissatisfaction. (Hear.) Let them consider the price they were going to pay for this Act. So important recently were considered the views of the native press that the present Viceroy telegraphed over a column of extracts filled with extravagant eulogy about the empress of India and the sagacity of the Government in employing native troops in Europe. If they relied on those extracts in one direction, why should they not rely on them in another? Why should they not rely on the native press when it gave expression to dissatisfaction? What would be the value of the opinions of the native press when they were expressed under the fear of a prosecution? Sir W. Muir declared that when Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West he was thankful for the aid he received from the press in enabling him to understand what were the opinions and wishes of the natives; but it would be in vain in future to look for that aid. That seemed to him to be a serious price to pay. As to the motion before the House, he believed that, so far as it went, it would do good; but in voting for it he wished it to be understood that he did not regard the motion as adequate. He wished to have, however, an opportunity of condemning this Press Act, and still more of condemning the manner in which it had been passed. (Hear, hear.) There was nothing worse than the perpetual unrest which was now witnessed in the Government of India. Instead of calmness and confidence, they had hysterical impulses showing that they were frightened by dangers which he did not believe existed. It was said the Indian people were among the most Conservative in the world. Then there could be nothing worse than to irritate them by unnecessary changes. If he thought for a moment that the passing of the Act was necessary for the purpose of strengthening our rule in India, no one would be more ready to support it than he should; but because he believed we could not consolidate our position there, but rather materially weaken it by such legislation, seeing the discontent and dissatisfaction which it would cause, he would vote for the motion of his right hon. friend the member for Greenwich. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary, supported the polciy of the Government of India. He simply served up a hash of the arguments of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. There was not one fact or argument adduced by him, which invalidated the position of Mr. Gladstone. He was followed by Sir H. James, who made a really noble speech. We give the following extracts from it:

The Government of India said the measure would take effect only in those parts of British India to which it might be extended by the Governor-General in Council; but on the 14th of March, the same day the order was issued, the Acts was applied virtually to the whole of India. (Hear.) Must not the people of India then have asked. What was the cause for such action? What had they done? Had they not proved themselves loyal subjects of the Crown? Why, at the same time that that Act was sent forth an appeal wa made to the natives of India to display their loyalty by going to fight for this country far away from home. It was thought consistent to treat the natives as people whose opinion should not be taken on a subject of legislation like that, and in the same breath to impose on them the necessity of giving fresh proof of their loyalty and devotion. The Indian people had no voice in any representative assembly and no means of expressing even their protest against the law that was about to be enacted, except through their press; and the Government of India showed them that it feared them, because it dared not let them know of the Act which it intended to pass. And what was the real character of that Act? It was a law, generally speaking, which put them beyound the law; and in passing it we made a confession of weakness much to be deplored. In effect, we told the natives of India that our much-vaunted English justice was so feeble that it could not cope with the writings in the press; that our administration of justice was a failure; that we were afraid to try them by the legal tribunals, and must let them be dealt with at the arbitrary will of the Governor-General. That was a law unprecedented in the legislation not only of this country, but of any country which ever had a press within it. A precedent for it could not be found, he would not say in France, but in the most arbitrary Government of the most arbitrary times. The Act was not one to punish the press for seditious writing, or even to prevent the publication of such writings, but it was an Act to prevent newspaper existing at all. It armed the Governor-General with power to prevent the publication of any newspaper in the native tongues of India. By sanctioning that Act we had handed over to the Viceroy absolute authority to stay the publication even by the most loyal subject of any such newspaper, if his Excellency thought fit. He asked the House to consider what had been the effect of that legislation. The former evil was limited in its area and effect. There were few newspapers and no one could say that they produced sedition, with much effect; but since the passing of the Act they would have to deal with the well affected, not with the disloyal, and the measure itself would produce more disaffection than a hundred newspapers. If hon. members read the petitions that had come from Poonah and Calcutta, they would see at once that they were the petitions of loyal men complaining that one law was administered to Englishmen and another to natives. They set forth their grievances clearly and moderately, and pointed out that the measure would prevent the best intentioned criticism on the Government, and they declared that they could not rest satisfied as long as the spirit of legislation was directed against them and their loyalty assailed by an unjust and unequal measure. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Stafford Northcote tried to throw oil over troubled waters, but he was unsuccessful. Mr. Gladstone briefly replied, and then the House divided, the votes being for the motion 152 and aginst it 208. From the sublime to the ludicrous there is but one step, and thus was the step to the ludicrous taken in the debate:

The amendment of Mr. O'Donnell then became a substantive resolution.

On the question being put that the words of Mr. O'DONNELL's amendment be substituted for the motion,

Sir A. GORDON wished to state that owing to a misconception he had voted in the wrong lobby, having intended to vote against the motion of the right hon. member for Greenwich. (A laugh.)

Mr. Sullivan urged that now that the strategy of the Government had been successful they should consent to the adjournment of the debate, seeing that the Irish members had not spoken upon the question. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government had resorted to no strategy beyond adopting the usual course of voting against both the motion and the amendment upon it, to neither of which would they give their consent.

Mr. Courtner attempted to address the House, but was inaudible in consequence of the loud cries of "Divide."

Mr. HERSCHELL said that the proper course for the Government to have adopted would have been to vote first against the amendment and then against the original motion.

Mr. CROSS observed that the Government had adopted not only what was the proper, but what was the usual course in these divisions.

Mr. Dodson insisted that in voting as the Government had done they had distinctly voted for the amendment. (Cries of "No. no.") If the Government had voted against the amendment, they would have had an opportunity of voting against the motion of his right hon. friend. If they now negatived the amendment, there would be nothing before the House but the single word "That." (A laugh.)

Mr. O'Sullivan assured the House that he had voted with the Government on the understanding that they were supporting his hon. friend the member for Dungarvan. (A laugh.)

After some conversation,

The Marquis of Hartington said it was possible that inconvenience would have arisen whichever course had been adopted. Inconvenience had unquestionably arisen from that taken by the Government. He did not, however, see any good that could result from an adjournment of the debate.

The motion for the adjournment having been negatived, Mr. O'Donnell's amendment was put as a substantive question, and the House having been cleared for a division the great bulk of the Liberal party left the House amid cheers and laughter from the Conservative benches. The motion was negatived without a division.

So the bungling in the voting had all but affirmed the amendment of Mr. O'Donnell! We reserve comments on the debate till our next.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

PARLIAMENT has been prorogued. The following is a telegraphic report of the Queen's speech:

London August 16th—Parliament was prorogued today. Her Majesty, in her speech from the throne, which was read by the lord Chancellor, said:—

"My Lords and gentlemen,—I am happy to release you from your attendance in Parliament. The Barlin Congress has resulted in a peace which I believe is satisfactory and durable, and whilst Turkey has sufferred severe loss, I have made arrangementi favourable to her subjects, and secured her position of independence which could be upheld against aggression. The defensive convention I have concluded with Turkey gives relative to the Asiatic provinces of Turkey more distinct expression of engagement than the Treaty of 1856, the form of which was not found to be practially effectual. The Sultan has engaged to execute measures necessary for good Government in his Asiatic provinces, and in order to promote the objects of my agreement with him I have undertaken to occupy and administer the island of Cyprus.

"I caunot speak too highly of the discipline and spirit of my forces and the alacrity with which the reserves answered my summons to assemble; nor of he patriotic offers of military aid from my Colonies; and the proud desire of my Indian army to be reckoned among the defenders of the Empire. The desire was justified by their soldierly qualities displayed in the Malta expedition. The spontaneous offer of aid from many Native Governments in India has been very gratifying to me, for in it I recognise fresh and manifest feeling towards the Crown and person of the sovereign

"My relations with all foreign Powers continue friendly. The condition of affairs in South Africa I regret causes some anxiety, but all serious troubles there are ended."

The speech then enumerates the different measures brought forward during the session.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor leaves Calcutta on the 21st instant. The train leaves Howrah at about 9 A. M. The following is the programme of His Honor's tour:

Leave Calcutta	...	21st	August.
Arrive Monghyr	...	22nd	"
Depart "	...	23rd	"
Arrive Patna	...	24th	"
		25th	"
Leave Patna	...	26th	"
(Perhaps visit Chupra)...			
Arrive Buxar	...	27th	"
Arrive Ghazipore	...	28th	"
Leave Ghazipore	...	1st	September
Arrive Bhaugulpore	...	2nd	"
Leave Bhaugulpore	...	4th	"
Arrive RamporeBeauleah		5th	"

THE FOLLOWING is the telegraphic summary of the Parliamentary debate on the Indian Budget:

London, 13th August.—Mr. Stanhope, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for india, brought forward the Indian Budget in the Commons this evening; and, in doing so, laid stress upon the importance of the financial proposals for the present year. He defended the license tax, observing that nobody had suggested any way of meeting the famine expenditure by reduction of expenditure. As regards the mortality during the late famine, he said it was estimated at 1,350,000. He congratulated the Indian Government on the abolition of the customs line, which had been vindicated against Lord Northbrook's attack. He explained that the tariff changes showed the enormous growth of imports and exports. Two great uncertainties in the path of Indian financiers were famines and exchange: the first had been provided for, as prospects of the season made the future hopeful.

14th—In the Commons last night, Mr. Fawcett said the accounts in the Budget were misleading; and moved that security was inadequate against undue increased military expenditure. A desultory debate followed, and the motion was negatived by 59 against 20.

As usual the Indian party was defeated. In the present state of the overwhelming majority of Conservative Ministry there seems to be no hope for India in the House Commons. We are surprised to learn that Mr. Stanhope stated that no suggestions had been made for reduction of expenditure. Did he read the Calcutta petition, which Mr. Fawcett presented to the House of Commons?

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the administration of LunaticAsylums contains a valuable suggestion. It says:

"The Lieutenant-Governor attaches much importance to the employment of the patients confined in these asylums on work suitable to their intelligence and calculated to stimulate their faculties. It would be well if some suitable system of rewards were introduced. It has been found in the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum in England that very beneficial results ensue from giving the lunatics a direct interest in the outturn of their labour. A small portion of the money value of their work is credited to them, with permission to spend it on trifling indulgences and comforts. This system, while gratifying the patients, has resulted in a great increase in the outturn of the lunatics' labour. The Committee now engaged in enquiring into medical expenditure will be desired to give their attention to this suggestion."

This suggestion ought to be carried into effect.

WE ARE glad to perceive from the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner that His Honor is convinced that defective drainage and the consequent humidity of the sub-soil of the affected villages is the primary cause of the type of fever (malarious), which almost unheeded has been for years desolating the different parts of Bengal. May we venture to express a hope that nothing will be now left undone to mitigate its violence. With the periodical rains as the prolific and annually-recurring cause of malaria in this country, it is vain to expect that its generation would entirely be checked and the term Jamstaka (this term denotes the unhealthiness which prevails in the months of October and November when fever is unusually prevalent) erazed from our vocabulary, but now that the subject has engaged the earnest attention of His Honor we have every reason to hope from the active measures already initiated for the improvement of the drainage of Konnuggur, Rishra, and the long line of villages from Bonhooghly to Barrackpore that every precaution will be taken to prevent its prevalence with epidemic virulence.

THE *Times of India* has spoken out on the University Scandal of Calcutta, but our contemporary, we are sorry to observe, has totally misapprehended the issue and made a glorious confusion of his ideas on the subject. He says, "allopathy is taught in the school, is recognised by the University and by the Government, and we maintain that until this is changed, all having anything to do with medical education must necessariiy be allopathists." But has the University any medical creed? Suppose that a homœopathic institution were established in Calcutta, would the University refuse to recognize it? We trow not. The writer then launches upon the comparative merits of allopathy and homœopathy and is candid enough to say, "we are quite ready to admit that homœopathy has been of immense benefit. It commenced in the reaction against the injudicious and constant use of violent medicines which was at one time vogue in ordinary practice." He adds:

"Homœopathy has played an important part in bringing about this desirable state of matters, and when we think of the bleedings, and purgiugs, and salivations to which we might have been subjected even in these present days, had not homœopathy arisen, we must feel thankful to Hahneman and to Hahneman's followers for the influence they have excited."

Further:

"We should be glad to see the homœopathic system of medicine taught in our schools, or at least explained in our schools, from the professorial chair. If a young man when *in statu pupellari* were made acquainted with both systems of medicine, he would be better able, when diplomatised, to adopt that system of practice which he honestly considered the right, or he would be able to do even still better, and treat his patients in accordance with either one creed or the other; for we shrewdly suspect that there are maladies which would be injured by one system of medicine and relieved by the other, and *vice versa*. Such an innovation will of course appear heretical to allopathic practitioners, or, as they would rather designate themselves, "professors of legitimate medicine." But medicine is a matter which cannot be much longer controlled by law; and the time is approaching when homœopathists can no longer be debarred from their share in the public offices of the country, whether professional or otherwise, merely because they are homœopathists.

And yet he would not have Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, a professed but not out-and-out homœopath, in the Faculty of Medicine, which is nothing more than an examining body. Could anything be more inconsistent than the attitude of the *Times of India* on the subject?

WE REGRET the decision of the Bombay High Court refusing to take on its file the Surat Riots case. As the *Times of India* remarks, "there can be no question that the case is a political case, and that the Crown is not a mere formal party, as in ordinary criminal cases, but the active prosecutor, such as the Crown appears in the great English State-trials. And who is, then, the person before whom they go, in their capacity of accusers, to submit the charges they advance and claim a decision whether they are false or true? They appeal to their own officers, whose prospects of advancement and hopes of being accommodated to places suitable to their ambitions and desires lie in Government." Our contemporary continues: "As the Court of King's Bench laid down unanimously in Hunt's case, the administration of justice "should not only be pure but above all suspicion." Now we ask, is it calculated to place the administration of justice in the moffussil above suspicion when a political case like this is deliberately allowed to be tried before a judge who is an officer of the Government which is actively promoting the prosecution? Is it not rather calculated to foster the belief that there is no fair trial to be had in India in political cases, and does it not strike directly at the spotless lustre of that prestige for British justice which we have so laboriously acquired? In India, unfortunately there is, then, no machinery that can secure a trial far above suspicion in State-trials. The High Court alone has the power of obviating the evils of this defect by exercising its extraordinary jurisdiction and by transferring such cases to itself. It is to us a melancholy spectacle to see the High Court of Bombay, the last refuge of constitutional law, abandon its noble privilege of enforcing a fair trial, when none could be had otherwise." We entirely concur. By all means punish the prisoners if they are really guilty, but give them a fair trial. It is a pity that the High Court has shut its doors against them.

THE Hogolkuria Adultery Case is over. The Jury convicted the defendant Upendrolal Bose, and the Judge sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The native public would have been gratified if the maximum punishment sanctioned by the law had been awarded. According to Hindu feeling no punishment would have been too severe for the wretch, who defiled the honor of his sister's daughter. As the interests of Society have been vindicated, we think we may now well draw a veil over the case.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has taken a rather unusual step in the notification for the repayment of the Five and half per cent. Loan of 1859. The loan will be paid off on the 1st May 1879, but the notice is issued nine months previously. The new loan will be called the Transfer Loan of 1879. Promissory notes will be issued in two forms; the Notes in the First Form will bear interest at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum, and the principal repayable will be the amount stated in each Note. The portion of the Loan for which these Notes are

issued will be entitled "*The Transfer Loan*, 1879 *Four and a Half Per Cent. Portion*." The Notes in the Second Form will be issued *only* in exchange for Notes of the said Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan surrendered under the Sixth and Seventh Clauses of this Notification. The portion of the Loan for which these Notes are issued will be entitled "*The Transfer Loan*, 1879, *Seven Shillings Sterling Per Cent. Portion.*" We have Italicized the word "only," the signification of which we will notice immediately. The distinction between the two forms is the rupee and sterling pound. Now it is stated that notes in the second form *only* will be issued in exchange, but these notes will be in pounds sterling, whereas there is no distinct provision for *exchange* in rupees. The first form is evidently intended for exchange in rupees, but it is not so stated. The last part of clause 6 says that if the owner does not specify the Form (whether First or Second), in which he wishes the Notes of *The Transfer Loan*, 1879, to be issued to him, these Notes will in such case, be issued to him in the First, or *Four-and-a-half Per Cent.* form. Again, the Five and half per cent. loan will be paid off on the 1st May 1879, but under clause 5 of the notification, interest for the new notes will accrue from the 15th day of March next. Will double interest be paid from that day to the 1st May 1879? Further, applications for exchange must be made before 16th day of September next. What is the object of such an early application? Is it to take advantage of the present favourable condition of the money market? But if the holder of a five and a half per cent. note wants repayment, when is he to apply? This is not clear from the notification. As for the rate of exchange we must confess the rate fixed is fair enough. The variations from time to time will fairly adjust themselves by the average fixed. After the transfer amount is ascertained, the remaining amount required will be issued in the first form, but it is not stated whether this amount will be notified for general information. Such a notification would have enabled the public to determine the rates at which tenders should be made. Altogether, this notification has been so worded as only to mystify and not to clear up.

ANOTHER veteran Anglo-Indian has passed away! Dr. Oldham, late Superintendent of the Geological Survey, is dead. We give from the *Times* the following obituary notice:

Dr. Oldham was born in Dublin in May, 1816, and after education at a private school, entered at Trinity College, Dublin at the age of 16. After taking his B. A., he studied in 1837-8 at the engineering school of Edinburgh, and attended Jameson's lectures on geology and mineralogy. Returning to Ireland in 1839, he became chief geological assistant to Major-General Portlock then at the head of the survey of Ireland, and he helped in the preparation of the well-known report on Londonderry, Tyrone, &c., published in 1843. After being for a while curator and Assistant Secretary of the Geological Society of Dublin, he held for a year the professorship of engineering, and in 1845 succeeded the late Professor John Phillips as Professor of Geology. He was then oppinted local director of the geological survey of Ireland, and the Geological Society of Dublin elected him its president. After the various experiences thus gained, in 1850 he was appointed to organize the geological survey of India. There were many unexpected difficulties to contend with but during the 16 years of his office these were more or less overcome. While in India he became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and was four times president. Besides being elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1848, he received the Royal medal of the Society in 1875. Dr Oldham was also a fellow of the Geolegical Society since 1843, was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and an honorary L.L.D. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him a medal in recognition of his work. The papers he wrote, apart from his official work, were not numerous. Among his paleontological researches and discoveries, the "Oldhamia" will be always associated with his name.

A man of great natural parts, liberal education, and high scientific attainments, Dr. Oldham was an acquisition to the Indian service. He served long and with great distinction. He was connected with the Asiatic Society, and was its President for some time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Head Master Seetapore School	13	4	0
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„ Minaram Das, Debrooghur	6	0	0
„ Monohur Mookerjee, Buddlbatty	13	8	0
„ Gynendrocoomar Roy Chowdry, Takee	6	10	0
„ Troylucknath Chatterjee, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
„ Beharylal Chatterjee, Mooltan	11	7	0
„ Sittol Singh, Shillong	6	10	0
„ Gopalchunder Chuckerbutty, Dinagepore	13	4	0
„ Panchcurry Banerjee, Jhenidah	5	0	0
„ Nobinkishore Singh, Berhampore	6	0	0
„ Omritolal Chatterjee, Dacca	13	4	0

ERRATTUM

For Ossiny coomar Mookerjee, Rs. 5 Read Rs. 6

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 14, 1878.

GENERAL.—Baboo Gour Harry Roy is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector in Midnapore for employment on land registration work.

Major T. B. Michell, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

Captain W. Hopkinson, Cantonment Magistrate Barrackpore, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum during the absence, on leave, of Major T. B. Michell, or until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 2nd instant.

Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Baboo Gooroo Churn Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, having resumed charge of his duties in the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under order dated the 5th idem, is cancelled.

Baboo Sitanath Mookerjee is appointed to act temporarily as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and is posted to Nattore in Rajshahye.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870.

Baboo Kishen Chunder Ghose was employed as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Patna from the 21st to the 29th May last, *vice* Moonshee Abdulla, deputed to the License Tax Department.

Baboo Judoo Nath Sirkar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Nowada, in the district of Gya, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Moulvi Nasiruddin, appointed a circle officer under the Bengal License Tax Act.

In supersession of the orders of the 24th ultimo, Mr. T. D. Beighton, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Balasore district.

Mr. G. G. Collins is appointed to act, until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Lohardugga.

Mr. F. F. Handley is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Cuttack, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.

The following promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service are sanctioned, with effect from the date of Baboo Grish Chunder Mitter's death:—

Mr. W. C Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Julpigoree, is confirmed to the Fifth Grade, *vice* Baboo Grish Chunder Mitter, deceased.

Baboos Bhubun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chandpore, Tipperah, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade, *vice* Mr. W. C. Muller, Mohendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on the special duty under the Irrigation Department, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade, *vice* Baboo Bhubun Mohun Raha. Juggobundho Khan, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is confirmed in the Seventh Grade, *vice* Baboo Mohendro Nath Gupta.

Mr. J. F. Harrison is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade, *vice* Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen. Mr. Harrison will continue to act as First Inspector of Registration Offices, until further orders.

Baboos Raj Gopal Roy, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore is confirmed in the Sixth Grade, *vice* Baboo Luchminarain. Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade, *vice* Baboo Raj Gopal Roy.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Assistant Magistraie and Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month and seventeen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Bankoora.

Moulvi Buzlal Karim, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is transferred to Burdwan.

Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 1st to the 13th December 1877, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 6th May last.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Burdwan.

Mr. E. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rampore Haut, in Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in the sub-division of Rampore Haut.

Advertisements.

Section O,
WARD No. 15.

Amir Barber's Lane.
Circular Road (Lower) 6 to 28.
Elliotts Road.
Godai Khansamah's Lane.
Gorustan Lane.
Hill's Lane.
Hungerford Street 1 to 3 and 11 to 12.
Loudon Street 1 to 7 and 15 to 22.
Mehndee Bagan Lane.
Moulvi Golam Sobhan's Lane.
Nazir Nuzeeboollah's Lane.
Outram Street.
Park Street 9 to 47 A.
Rawdon Street 1 and 2.
Robinson's Street.
Royd Street 4 to 16-1.
Short Street 2 to 9.
South Cullingah Street 6 to 51.
Theatre Road 21 to 29.
Wellesley Street 46 to 54.
Wood Street 7 to 13.

Notice is hereby given to the residents of the above mentioned Streets that under Sections 10 and 15 of Act 1 (B. C.) of 1878 a list of all persons liable to the Imperial License Tax has this day been published and a copy thereof affixed at the Cullingah Police Station and on the walls of each Street.

Special notices will be issued to all persons subject to the License fee under classes I. II. III. IV. V. of Schedule B.

Any person mentioned in the list referred to in section ten and objecting to the class or grade in which he is charged, may within thirty days after its publication, or within such further time as the Chairman may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Chairman in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade or altogether removed from the list.

Any person not paying the amount of the License fee within the prescribed time will be liable to the penalty prescribed under Section 21 of the Act.

By order
M. R. SHIRCORE,
License officer.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited up to noon of the 31st instant for constructing a Locomotive shed, with a Leslie's roof at the Eutally Workshops.

Space of roof 50 feet.

Bricks will be supplied by the Corporation at a charge of Rs. 13-8 per 1000.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further information apply at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

Notice.

Wanted two Overseers for the Bogra District Road Works. Salary Rs. 50 and a horse allowance of Rs. 20 each. None need apply who has not passed the D. P. W. Examinations for the grade of Overseer. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st August 1878.

Bogra,
The 15th August 1878.

F. WYER,
Chairman,
Bogra Road Cess Commrttee,

WANTED in the Burdwan Road Cess Department a Sub-Overseer, salary 80 per mensem, including travelling allowance; a knowledge of Levelling and Surveying essential.

Applications with testimonials should be sent before 15th September 1878.

Burdwan, The 15th August, 1878. } J. C. PRICE, Chairman.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COAL.

Tenders are invited for Rubble screened Coal suitable for brick burning as below:

Pubna	18200	Maunds.
Bogra	18200	,,
Rangpur	8125	,,
Sara	18200	,,

2. Tenders may be for the coal at one or all of these places.

3. Persons tendering to supply coal for Bogra can tender to deliver either at Pubna or at Zoregatch on the Attrai River.

4. Contractors must deposit earnest money in accordance with the provisions on back of Public Works Form No. 14M, but the money may be deposited in office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division a deposit certificate accompanying the Tender.

5. Forms of tender can be obtained from the office of the undersigned or from that of the Executive Engineer of the 1st Calcutta Division.

6. All coal must be delivered by the 1st of October but should the contractor for Bogra Coal elect to deliver at Pubna then that Coal must be delivered by the 10th September.

7. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned or his Assistant at noon on the 18th instant.

8. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Executive Engineer's Office, Dinajpore Division, Rangpore. The 6th August, 1878. } S. W. MUNIER, C. E., Executive Engineer. For Executive Engineer, Dinajpore Division.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Importers of Iron Cradles, Cots and Bedsteads, Children's Swing Cots, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots and Cradles.

No.		Each. Rs. A.
189	Children's Swing Cots, 3' by 1' 8", fitted with rods for mosquito curtains	60 0
135	Children's Cots, very handsome, painted green and gold, 5' dy 2' 6", with rods.	63 0
49	Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", half sides painted pea green, without rods	21 0
47	Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", pea green ditto.	27 0
232	Children's Cots, 4' 6" by 2' 6", painted bamboo, and fitted with shifting mosquito rods	53 0
,,	Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", fitted as above	58 0
234	Ditto, 4' 6" by 2' 6", ditto	50 0
,,	Ditto, 5' by 2' 6", ditto.....	55 0
,,	Ditto, 4'6" by 2'6", without mosquito rods	27 8
,,	Ditto, 5' 2" by 2' 6", ditto.....	30 0
285	Camp Bedsteads in bags, black, 6' 6" by 2' 6"	20 0
870	Camp Bedsteads, with iron lath bottoms, painted green, 7' by 3"	26 0
283	Portable Bedsteads, 6' 6" by 2' 6", blue, with iron lath bottoms	15 0
,,	Ditto, with cloth sacking bottoms, 6' 6" by 2' 6"	15 0
289	Camp Chairs and Bedsteads combined, maroon	30 0
50	Stump Bedsteads, 6' 6" by 3' 6" emerald and pea green	25 0
51	French Bedsteads, 6'6" by 3'6", pea green	26 0
,,	Ditto ditto, 7' by 3' 6"	27 8
644	Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3' 6" emerald green	46 8
103	Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3' 6"	46 0
,,	Ditto ditto, 7' by 5'	57 8
C2047	Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3'	17 8
584	Ditto ditto, 6' ½" by 3' ½".....	50 0
74	Four post Bedsteads, pea green 7' by 3' 6"	38 0

10 *per cent discount off the above prices for cash.*

T. E. THOMSON & Co., Calcutta.

CITY COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

No. 102, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The undersigned hereby respectfully, intimate that he is prepared to undertake, under the name and style of the *City Commercial Agency* the purchase and disposal of goods of every description for firms, Native Princes or up-residents who have no fixed agent in Calcutta. His terms to intending constituents will be found more advantageous than are to be usually found in the agency market. These with satisfactory references will be forwarded if desired.

Ornamented Cast Iron Railings and garden couches of different sizes and patterns to suit all purposes are ready for sale at very moderate prices in this office.

Infallible remedies discovered and experimented for years by K. C. Chatterjee for the cure of Piles, Physical Infirmity, Chronic Fever Mercurial disorder &c., &c., are available at this office of the agency. Printed price list containing other particulars regarding the medicine to be had on application.

Calcutta, 20th July 1878. } KURRAL CHUNDER CHATTERJIE, *Proprietor, City Commercial Agency*

SAKUNTALA HOUSE.

5, BEADON STREET CALCUTTA.

(On the west side of the G. N. Theatre,)

Open from morning till 10 *p. m.*

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Terms Cash.

M. LAHEREE AND Co.,

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,

AYUR-VEDA MEDICAL HALL

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C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's

CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto ,, 25, Ditto Ditto.
Ditto ,, 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer.*

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The well-known large and spacious house at Benares, adjoining the Chowshatty Jogini Ghat on the banks of the Ganges, occupying a fine site, washed on three sides by the River, lately owned by the Peishwas, consisting of summer or underground residence, Zenana or family apartments, two suits of Boitakkhanas, out-offices, two towers and a flight of steps, with bulworks and abutments, from the bed of the river to the House, the whole occupying about one Bigha of land, now belonging to the Raja of Dighaputtea in Rajshahye, Lower Bengal, by whom it has been altered and repaired at great expense in the latest and most improved fashion. Open to offers above Two Laks of Rupees. Offers should reach the undersigned before the 30th September 1878, who will supply any further information required.

Dighaputtea Rajbaree, Via Nattore, Lower Bengal. } KALI DAS MOJOOMDAR, *Private Secretary to the Raja of Dighaputtea.*

BIRTH.

The third son of Babu Rassessur Singha of Bhastarah born April 1st 1878 at Bhastarah.

FOR SALE.

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Price 4 *annas.*

DEHREE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The competitive Examination of Candidates for admission to the Dehree Training School will be held in Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore on Monday the 2nd September 1878 and the two following days. Candidates residing in Calcutta and Lower Bengal should present themselves for examination at the Hall of the Presidency College at 11 A. M., on the 2nd September. Those residing up-country should report themselves at the Chief Engineer's Office, Irrigation Branch, at Allahabad or Lahore, as may be most convenient, on Friday the 30th August, for further instructions as to the time and place of examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that all applications for admission, *with certificates complete*, should reach the Chief Engineer's Office, 12 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, before the 15th August.

D. B. HORN,
Assistant Chief Engineer.

To be had of Messrs. Thacker Spink, & Co.

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Price Rs. 6-8.

WANTED.—An Overseer for the District Road Cess Department of Rajshahye Salary Rs. 50 and travelling allowance according to P. W. Department rules.

None need apply who have not passed the examination for the grade of Overseer.

Applications to be sent to the undersigned with copies of testimonials not later than the 25th August 1878.

C. VOWELL,
Chairman Road Cess Committee
Rajshahye.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

To , 18, and 19, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

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Stoppered Glass Retorts with Receivers size 4 ounces to 60 ounces.

Plain Glass Retorts with Receivers size 4 ounces to 60 ounces.

Stoppered Test Mixers ½ Litre Rs. 9, Litre Rs. 14.

Mohr's Pinch Cocks ...	As. 12 to Re. 1	0
Glass Pippettes, plain ...	,, 12 ,, ,, 1	0
,, ,, Allsop's Drop ...	,, 2	8
Chloride of Calcium Tubes...	,, 1	0
U Tubes, sizes ...	Re. 1, 1-8, 2	0
V Tubes, ,, ...	,, 1, 1-8, 2	0
Pneumatic Troughs, Stoneware,	Rs. 4	0

German Flasks, size 2 ounces to 24 ounces price from annas four to one Rupee eight annas.

	Rs. 1 8 & 4 8
Deflagrating Jars, sizes	C C C C C C
Litre Flasks	250 500 1000

	Rs. 2 3 4-8
	C C C C C C
Cylindrical Jars	50 100 200

	Rs. 3 4 5
Syphon Glass	Rs. 2 0
Iron Tongs	Rs. 2-8 & 3 0
Blow Pipes (Conical) ...	Rs. 1 8
Cork borers, per set of 4	... Rs. 3
,, ,, ,, 12	,, 9
Berlin Porcelain Crucibles, from	As. 8 to Rs. 2 0
Hessian ,,	,, 4 ,, ,, 1 8
Platinum ,,	Rs. 48 per oz.

Florentine Receivers, pint size Rs. 3; 2 pint size. Rs. 5 4 pint size Rs. 6.

Woulff's Bottles, 2 necks 12 oz. 16 oz. 25 oz. 40 oz. 60 oz.

	Rs. 1-8 2 3 4 5
Woulff's Bottles 2 necks	10 oz. 30 oz. 40 oz. 70 oz.

Rs. 2-8 3 4 5

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company

Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,676: 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

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E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

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Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

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Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14. Darlington's Hair Oil, is the best for the preservation and luxuriant growth of the hair per bottle Re. 1 Post. As. 12. Darlington's Hair Restorer Rs. 2 per bottle Post Re. 1. Darlington's Tooth Powder per pot As. 8 Post As. 4.
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Dolly Vardens A 2 0 per 100 | Sedans ..1 8 per 100
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Galvanic Chain-Bands, Batteries, &c.

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Have now stood the Test of 30 year's successful Experience.

These highly flexible Bands being in reality portable Volta-Electric Batteries have become famous for their extensive curative powers, and the innumerable cures effected by them in a great variety of ailments have rendered this marvellous agent a popular remedy.

The acme of comfort and efficiency, however, has been reserved for Mr. Pulvermacher's present improved appliances, which have this advantage over the former, that they admit of being worn on the body as comfortably as a simple flannel bandage.

These Appliances, owing to the physiological, physical, and chemical effects of the Electricity which they gently and permanently impart to the system, promote digestion, circulation, and nutrition, thereby assisting Nature in her efforts to restore the normal balance of health and vigour.

"In those cases where it is desirable to produce a "continuous current of galvanism and without the "intervention of conductors or electrodes there is no "instrument superior to Pulvermacher's Improved "Galvanic Chains. . . . These Chains are very "useful in many nervous disorders.

"Muscular Debility	Dysmenorrhœa "
"Hemiclegia	Spinal Irritation "
"Paralysis	Nervous Debility "
"Central Paralysis	Constipation "
"Spinal Paralysis	Deafness (Nervous) "
"Neuralgia	Rheumatism "
"Sciatica	Dyspepsia "
"Stiff Joints	Paralysis (Bladder) "
"Hysteria	Chorea "
"Hysteric Paralysis	Functional Disorders "
"Aphonia	Writor's Cramp "
"Epilepsy	Hysterical Cramps and
"Topid Liver	Contractions "
"Asthma	Loss of Smell "
"Amenorrhœa	Loss of Taste, &c, "

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